

## Unit 1 Getting Away

## Key vocabulary

Ecotourism	السياحة البيئية	unique	فريد / لا مثيل له
endangered	مهدد / معرض للانقراض	sustainable.	دائم / مستمر
isolated	معزول	environment	البيئة
impact	تأثير / يؤثر في	materials	المواد

## Important vocabulary lessons 1.2

animal	حيوان	eco-tourists	سياح مهتمين بالبيئة
beach	شاطئ	traditional	تقليدي
coast	ساحل	introduce	يقدم
conservation	الحماية / المحافظة (على)	laws	قوانين
design	يصمم	increase	يزيد / يزداد
educate	يعلم / يتقن	pollution	التلوث
tourist	سياح	otherwise	والا
protect	يحمي	industry	الصناعة
ecosystem	النظام البيئي	orangutan	انسان الغاب
exist	يوجد	spider	عنكبوت
anywhere	اي مكان	lean	يعتمد على / يميل (ينحني)
Lemurs	ليمور (من القردة)	swell up	يتورم / ينتفخ
Madagascar.	مدغشقر	trek	يقوم برحلة شاقة (على الاقدام)
Egypt	مصر	spicy	كثير التوابل (متبل)
develop	يطور / ينمي	conservationist	المحافظ على البيئة
The red sea	البحر الاحمر	rainforest	الغابات المطيرة
friendly	ودود	Bite (bit-bitten)	يعض
natural	طبيعي	get lost	يفضل الطريق / يفقد
avoid	يتجنب	cycle	يركب الدراجة
damage	يدمر / يتلف	break	يكسر / فسحة
corals	المرجان	crocodile	تمساح
island	جزيرة	grandparents	الاجداد
Ecuador	الاكوادور	arrange	يرتب
giant	عملاق / ضخمة	university	الجامعة
turtle	سلحفاة	forest	الغابة
make sure	يتأكد	volunteer.	متطوع
limited	محدود	hard work	عمل شاق
Indonesia	اندونيسيا	a remote place	اماكن نائية / بعيدة
popular	محبوب / شعبي	hill	تل
destination	جهة الوصول	Fortunately	لحسن الحظ
wildlife	الحياة البرية	warmer	اكثر دفئا
including	متضمنا	souvenir	هدية تذكارية
dragon	التنين	wind	الرياح
sand	رمال	blow	تهب
reason	سبب	encourage	يشجع

bring	تجلب	advantage	ميزة
rebuild	يعيد بناء	together	معا
path	ممر	progress	التقدم

## lessons 3.4

hotel	فندق	lettuce	خس
balcony	بلكونة	grow	يزرع/ينمو
brilliant	لامع/مشرق	maybe	ربما
load	يحمل	programme	برنامج
weather	الطقس	expect	يتوقع
spend	يقضي	during	خلال
excited	مثار	order	يرتب/ترتيب
teenager	مراهق	expensive	غالي
resort	منتجع	A bit=a little	قليلا
relaxing	مريح	airport	مطار
amazing	مدهش	quiet	هادى
underwater	تحت الماء	peaceful	سلمى/هادىء
ancient	قديم/اثرى	Europe	اوروبا
temple	معبد	Portugal	البرتغال
actually	فعلا/حقا	restaurant	مطعم
fascinate	يبهر/يفتن	steal	يسرق
bored	ملان	cousin	ابن العم/الخال
awful	مخيف/مرعب	upset	منزعج/قلق
grandparents	الاجداد	exotic	غريب/غير عادى
village	قرية	crowded	مزدحم
tiny	صغير	modern	حديث
garden	حديقة منزل	active	نشط
vegetables	خضروات	noisy	مزعج

## Expressions & Prepositions

Impact on	تأثير على	arrange to	يرتب ان
famous for	مشهور ب	Busy with	مشغول مع
Stay in	يقيم فى	stay with	يقيم مع
care for	يهتم ب	watch a programme	يشاهد برنامج
benefit from	يستفيد من	grow vegetables	يزرع خضروات
parts of	اجزاء من	walk around	يتجول
learn about	يتعلم عن	photograph the castle	يصور القلعة
close to	قريب من	sail along	يبحر على طول
On the second day	فى اليوم الثانى	For lunch	على الغداء
blow.....off	توقع	the sun goes down	الشمس تغرب
Take a photo	يتقط صورة	most of the time	معظم الوقت
Get away	يذهب فى اجازة	Have a hobby	لديه هوايه

موقع أثري/ بناء - الكتروني site موقع - مكان تصوير location موضع / مكانة position مكان / وجهة سفر - destination

<b>1-Destination</b> مكان الوصول ( المكان المقصود )	Our luggage was checked all the way through to our final destination.
<b>Location</b> موقع	What is the exact location of the ship.
<b>2-weather      climate</b>	
<b>Weather</b>	الطقس :- حالة الجو من مطر ورياح و ثلوج في فترة معينة
What will the weather be like tomorrow ?	
<b>Climate</b>	المناخ :
The climate of Egypt is fine all the year round.	
<b>3-Endangered</b> مهدد / معرض للانقراض	The lizards are classed as an endangered species
<b>Endanger</b> يعرض للخطر	Smoking endangers your health.
<b>Danger</b> خطر	The danger of a fire in the home increases during the holidays.
<b>4 – stay in/at</b> يقيم في (مكان)      - stay with يقيم مع (شخص)      stay for يقيم (لمدة)	
☆ -It was cold and wet outside so we <u>stayed at</u> home	
☆ We're going to stay with my grandparents on their farm.	

**5- go + V. ing** / **go for + a ( noun)** يذهب ل  
 I like to go shopping with my friend. Let's go for a walk.

**6- stop + ( V.ing)** يتوقف عن

☆ You must stop talking in the class.

<b>7- drive + شخص to + place</b> يوصل شخصا بالسيارة	<b>drive a car</b> يقود سيارة
my father drives me to school every day.	I can drive a car
<b>8- see / hear / watch + object + ( v.ing )</b>	<b>Or مصدر inf.</b> هذه الافعال ياتي بعد
I <u>saw</u> him <u>talking</u> about the Pyramids on TV.	عندما ندرك جزء من الحدث
I <u>saw</u> him <u>talk</u> about the Pyramids on TV.	عندما ندرك الحدث كله

**9 - excited** مثير / مثير مهتم **bored** شاعل بالملل **exciting** مثير / interesting ممل boring

➤ I'm so **excited** to visit Egypt.. ➤ I'm **bored** with my job

لاحظ ان الصفات التي تنتهي ب ed تعود على من يقع عليه الحدث (غالبا الاشخاص)

E.g. The match was **exciting**. ➤ Messi is an **amazing** player.

اما الصفات التي تنتهي ب ing تعود على من / ما يسبب الحدث او الشعور سواء (شيء او شخص)

**10-encourage..** يشجع على : مصدر + to + شخص او مفعول

- My parents encouraged me to study medicine.

**11 - famous.... for .....** مشهور بـ \* **famous .... in ....** مشهور في \* **famous ....as ....** مشهور كـ

➤ He is famous for his honesty. ➤ He became famous in Egypt.

**12-remind someone to + inf.** يذكر شخص أن يفعل شيء # **remind+ object + of** يذكر بشيء أو شخص

➤ Please remind me to post this letter. ➔ This souvenir reminds me of the last trip.

- **remember** يتذكر لقاء نفسه

➤ I can't remember her phone number. ➤ Remember to take your P.E. clothes to school

**13 - have interest in = be interested in** مهتم بـ **interesting** مثير / مصدر + interested to

They have a great interest in learning English. They are interested to learn English.

They are interested in learning English. The story is very interesting

**14- help** مفعول to + inf / inf. شيء + with مفعول help -

She helped women (to) succeed. He helped me with homework.

**15. lose** يفقد / يخسر / **be lost = get lost = go missing = lose .... way** يضل الطريق

\* I've **lost** my Exercise book. Please, help me to find it.

\* Three tourists have **been lost** in the jungle.



16. some ..... / any ..... / no ..... / every ..... + else: (آخر)

\* You can't find this product **anywhere** else. \* Do you want **anything** else?

17. such as = like + عند ذكر امثلة لشيء ما اسم

\* Team sports **like** (such as) football and basketball are based on teamwork and cooperation

18. affect / effect (impact):

\* **affect** يؤثر على □ : Pollution **affects** the environment badly.

\* **effect / impact** تأثير □ : We are studying the effects of pollution on the environment.

\* **have a / an** سبب **effect (impact) on** □ لديه تأثير على □

\* Pollution has a bad effect (impact) on people and the environment.

19. **limit** = **cut down** يحدد/يقتل / **mark** يحدد/يميز

\* We should **limit** our use of non-renewable sources of energy.

\* Sham El Nasseem **marks** the beginning of spring.

## lesson 1

### Reading

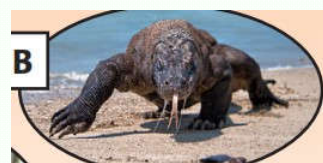
#### What is ecotourism

**Ecotourism** is about providing holidays to places which are often **endangered** and **isolated**. The holidays are designed to have a limited **impact** on the local **environment** and to educate tourists about conservation.

**Madagascar** is famous for its ecotourism and wants to protect its ecosystem (the animals and plants in its environment). 80% of the animals, and 90% of the plants that live there don't exist anywhere else in the world. Lemurs, for example, only live in Madagascar



**Egypt** is developing ecotourism to protect the environments along the Red Sea coast. Tourists can stay in hotels built of environmentally friendly natural **materials**. friendly natural materials. When tourists go diving they are taught how to avoid damaging the fish and corals.



The Galapagos Islands in **Ecuador** are famous for the **unique** animals, such as the giant turtles which live there. Ecuador makes sure that tourism is **sustainable**. Only a limited number of people can visit islands each year, so the animals and their environment are safe



The Komodo National Park in **Indonesia** is a popular ecotourism destination. Much of Indonesia's endangered wildlife, including the Komodo dragon, can only be found here. The National Park is also famous for its beach with pink sand.



## Lesson 3

This is me on our hotel balcony in Sharm El-Sheikh. It's brilliant here and there are loads of things to do. I'm so excited to visit Egypt. The weather's really hot so we spend most of the time in the water.

**James**



My sister and I are learning to dive with some other teenagers at the resort. I love diving; it's so relaxing and you can see all these amazing fish in the sea. I want to get an underwater camera so I can take photos of them.

Last week we were in Luxor and visited the ancient temples there. I'm not usually interested in history, but I actually found them fascinating and am really glad we went.

Day 10 of my summer holidays! I'm so bored – all my friends are away or busy with their family and I'm stuck here at home. The weather's awful and there's nothing to do.

**Katy**



Last week I went to stay with my grandparents for a few days which was nice, but they live in a tiny village with no shops. I was helping Granddad in his garden most of the time. He grows all his own vegetables – he says it's cheaper than buying them.

Maybe I'll try and grow some lettuce in our garden when it stops raining. I was watching a programme on TV this morning about gardening– maybe I'll have a new hobby!

**1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d**

- 1 There are many ..... animals in the world, which we need to save.  
a. dangerously                      b. dangerous                      c. danger                      d. endangered
- 2 Some animals live in very ..... parts of the world and people never see them.  
a. insulated                      b. isolated                      c. left                      d. deserted
- 3 The tourist industry has had a big ..... on the local town.  
a. affect                      b. impact                      c. depend                      d. effective
- 4 The natural world around us is the .....  
a. government                      b. earth                      c. environment                      d. weather
- 5 It is important to only use local ..... when building an eco-hotel.  
a. materials                      b. ingredients                      c. instruments                      d. substances
- 6 The Komodo dragon is ..... to Indonesia. It doesn't live anywhere else.  
a. antique                      b. boutique                      c. unique                      d. plaque
- 7 ..... is for people who want a holiday which respects the environment.  
a. ecosystem                      b. economy                      c. ecstasy                      d. ecotourism
- 8 We need to be sure that tourism here is ..... otherwise people will stop coming.  
a. sustenance                      b. sustainable                      c. sustain                      d. unsustainable
- 9-The Galapagos Islands in Ecuador are famous ..... the unique animals  
a. about                      b. to                      c. in                      d. for
- 10-Researchers are ..... technology for the US military  
a. making                      b. encouraging                      c. developing                      d. increasing



- 10- The Komodo National Park in Indonesia is a popular ecotourism.....  
a- site                              b- location                              c- destination                              d- station
- 11-You'll need a variety of skills, ..... leadership and negotiating  
a- including                              b- containing                              c- consisting                              d- enclosing
- 12-Have you been ..... as interesting as Alexandria?  
a- somewhere                              b- everywhere                              c- anywhere                              d- nowhere
- 13-Many thousands have ..... from the new treatment.  
a) afforded                              b) admired                              c) suffered                              d) benefited
14. We ..... diving on the coral reef..  
a) did                              b) played                              c)went                              d) made
15. On school trips, the older children care..... the younger ones.  
a) of                              b) with                              c) on                              d) for
- 16-We need to ..... people so that they understand the importance of a good, healthy diet.  
a- educate                              b- know                              c- learn                              d-admire
- 17-We must try to find a..... solution to the conflict.  
a. peace                              b. peaceful                              c. peacefully                              d. pace
- 18-We're hoping to .....away to Scotland for a few days  
a-arrive                              b-take                              c. run                              d. get
- 19-We sailed along the river to see the sun ..... down  
a-went                              b-going                              c-to go                              d-goes
- 20The afternoon is then yours to explore this ..... city.  
a-fascinating                              b-fascinated                              c-fascinate                              d-fascination
- 21-It is important to encourage environmental ..... and awareness  
a- conversion                              b-conversation                              c-conservation                              d-condensation
- 22- Physical exercise can ..... you against heart disease.  
a-provide                              b-prevent                              c-produce                              d-protect
- 23- My uncle decided to take us to a restaurant ..... lunch  
a-to                              b-for                              c-on                              d-in
- 24-For five days he .....across the mountains of central China  
a-ticked                              b-tricked                              c-trekked                              d-tracked
- 25-Swia is in a/an .....part of the country, about 750kilometres west of Cairo.  
a-abroad                              b-aboard                              c-nearby                              d-remote
- 26-There has been a .....in the population of the city. It was smaller ten years ago.  
a less                              b decrease                              c grow                              d increase
- 27-A.....is someone who does a job willingly without being paid  
a-conservationist                              b-tourist                              c-volunteer                              d-donor
- 28-In bad weather, the wind often ..... my hat onto the ground.  
a-Feels                              b-falls                              c-blows                              d-drives
- 29-I added ginger and cumin to give the rice a ..... flavour  
a-spice                              b-specify                              c-spiky                              d-spicy
30. .... a limited number of people can visit islands each year.  
a. Lonely                              b. Only                              c. Alone                              d. Lone
31. Much of Indonesia"s endangered ..... can only be found here.  
a. long life                              b. wildlife                              c. lifetime                              d. deadline
32. It's ..... to learn about new places.  
a. interesting                              b. interest                              c. interested                              d. interests
- 33-I have a lot of homework to do and I'm ..... here at home doing it.  
a. shock                              b. suck                              c. struck                              d. stuck
- 34-He was ..... on the bridge, watching the boats go by.  
a. training                              b. leaning                              c. loaning                              d. hiring
35. People should use ..... friendly building materials.  
a. environmental                              b. environment                              c. environmentally                              d. environments
36. When tourists go diving, they are ..... how to avoid damaging the fish and corals.  
a. learned                              b. studied                              c. taught                              d. brought

37. Pollution has a bad impact ..... people and the environment.

a. on      b. at      c. in      d. with

38. Divers enjoy the ..... colors of the coral fishes.

a. exotic      b. toxic      c. shocking      d. violent

## Grammar



### The past simple tense الماضي البسيط

#### 1-Form التكوين

يتكون الماضي البسيط من ( التصريف الثاني للفعل ) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان **فعل عادي** )

منتظم مثل Play – played / help – helped

أما إذا كان **فعل شاذ** ( غير منتظم ) يُحفظ مثل see - saw / go - went / have – had.

لاحظ : متى نضيف ( ied / ed / d ) للفعل المنتظم

( ١ ) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( e ) نضع له ( d )

like → liked      live → lived      arrive → arrived

( ٢ ) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( y ) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف ( y ) ونضع ( ied )

study → studied      cry → cried      carry → carried

( ٣ ) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( y ) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك ( a – e – i – o – u ) نضع ( ed )

play → played      enjoy → enjoyed      stay → stayed

( ٤ ) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف يُضاعف الساكن ونضع ( ed )

travel → travelled      stop → stopped      clap → clapped

**لكن إذا انتهى بـ ( x / y / w ) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف .** fix → fixed / follow → followed

#### 2-Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن :

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday. I **was** in Alexandria a month ago.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I **used to play (played)** tennis.

(Always- often- never-usually/ever.....) الماضي (عادة في الماضي)

E.g. When he was a child, he **walked** to school everyday.

➤ I **always ate** breakfast before I went to school.

٣. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Ali **found** a bag, and then he **went** to the police station.

٤. حالة if الثانية:

E.g. If I **had** enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٥. الأحداث التي حدثت تباعاً واحداً تلو الآخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.

E.g. First, he **paid** the taxi, then he **got** out of the taxi.

When he **had** an idea, he **wrote** a short story.

Yesterday, I **went** to the club and **met** my friends.

٦. ويستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الاتية حالة وجود فاعل

1- I wish + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ I wish Hany studied hard.

2- It's (high)time + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ It's time she studied English.

3- I would rather + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ I'd rather he **left** now.

➤ I'd rather you **didn't hunt** elephants

## الكلمات الدالة 3-Key words

Yesterday امس / (مدة زمنية) ago منذ / last مدة زمنية + الماضي / in سنة ماضية (in 2009)  
 in the past في الماضي / once / ذات مرة / one day / How long ago = when / The other day

مصدر الفعل + did not (didn't) + V.(inf)

## ٤. النفي Negative

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

→ I **didn't** play football yesterday. → he **didn't** go to school last week.

لاحظ: هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال في زمن الماضي التي لا يمكن تحول الى النفي باستخدام **didn't** مثل:

was → wasn't / were → weren't / could → couldn't

→ Ali **wasn't** at the cinema last week. → They **weren't** at school yesterday.

→ When I was young, I **couldn't** ride a bike.

## ٥. السؤال Question

Did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل?

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الآتي:

→ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام

مصدر الفعل + did + subject + inf..... أداة الاستفهام?

→ What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

## ٦. المبني للمجهول Passive

مفعول + was/were + p.p

→ Football **was played** yesterday. → The film **was watched** at home by Heba

## الماضي المستمر The past continuous tense

## ١. التكوين Form

(فاعل + was/were + verb + ing)

١. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون الماضي المستمر من

→ They **were watching** TV yesterday evening.

(فاعل + was/were not + verb + ing)

٢. في حالة النفي: يتكون من

→ Jana **wasn't preparing** dinner.

(Was, Were + sub... + verb + ing....?)

٣. في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

or

(was, were + sub... + verb + ing....?) أداة استفهام

→ Was he/she (having lunch)? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she wasn't

→ What were they doing at 5 yesterday? They **were playing** football

(was, were + being + p.p....) مفعول

٣. في حالة المبني للمجهول: يتكون من

→ TV **was being watched** yesterday evening

## ٢. الاستخدام Usage



## نستخدم الماضي المستمر

١- للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي في وقت معين

➤ Tarek was eating dinner at noon yesterday.

٢- للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي.

➤ While/As I was having lunch , the phone rang

٣- للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي مع (While/As/When)

➤ While my father was watching TV, my mother was cooking in the kitchen.➤ While / As / When I was doing my homework, my sister was helping my mother.➤ While I was finishing one story, I was planning the next one

## ٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

عندما , when , بينما , just as , بينما , as , بينما , (all + morning, afternoon, evening, night, time ) , while , بينما , between 6 and 8 , at ...o'clock yesterday , at...o'clock last, The whole/all day yesterday طول اليوم امس

## Important notes

١- لا يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس ووصف الحالة ولكن يستخدم الماضي البسيط مثل :

want – think – like – love – hate – belong – have – see – hear – taste – smell – be – seem

e.g. She seemed ill when I visited her.➤ While I was at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.➤ My car was stolen while I was on holiday.

٢- إذا لم ياتي بعد while فاعل ياتي بعدها (v + ing) بشرط ان يكون فاعل الجملة واحد

➤ While playing football, I fell and broke my leg ( while I was playing football)

٣- يمكن استخدام on بدلا من when ويأتي بعدها (v + ing)

➤ When the thief saw the police, he ran away. = On seeing the police, the thief ran away.

٣- يمكن استخدام During بدلا من while ويأتي بعدها (noun)

➤ During my lunchtime, the phone rang



## تركيبات هامة

While /As/ When	→ ماضى مستمر	→ ماضى بسيط
→ ماضى بسيط	While /As/ When	→ ماضى مستمر
When	→ ماضى بسيط	→ ماضى مستمر
→ ماضى مستمر	When	→ ماضى بسيط
While/when/As	→ ماضى مستمر	→ ماضى مستمر
While (بدون فاعل) + v ing	→ ماضى بسيط	
During + noun	→ ماضى بسيط	
on + v + ing	→ ماضى بسيط	

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

- 1-Omar was .....across the Sahara last year.  
a. cycles                      b. was cycling                      c. has cycled                      d.cycled
- 2 Salma ..... around Indonesia when she broke her leg.  
a. travelled                      b. was travelling                      c. travels                      d.is travelling
- 3 We ..... some beautiful fish in the Red Sea.  
a. see                      b. are seen                      c. were seeing                      d.saw
- 4 My cousin ..... in Costa Rica as a child because my uncle was a biologist  
a. lives                      b. lived                      c. were living                      d.is living
- 5 The tourists ..... swimming in the sea. It was too dirty!  
a. don't enjoy                      b. won't enjoy                      c. weren't enjoying                      d. didn't enjoy
- 6 What ..... when I took photos of the crocodiles?  
a. did you do                      b. were you doing                      c. you were doing                      d. have you done
- 7 My grandparents never .....a holiday last summer.  
a. had                      b. have                      c. were having                      d.are having
- 8 Jake .....to visit Madagascar before he started university.  
a. was arranging                      b. arranged                      c. arranges                      d.is arranging
- 9-While I ..... on the islands, I talked to the people who live there about life  
a. worked                      b. works                      c. was working                      d.-had worked
- 10-I was leaning out of the boat when I ..... my camera.  
a. dropped                      b. has dropped                      c. was dropping                      d.-drop
- 11) Nesma first met her best friend when she ..... at primary school.  
a. has been                      b. was being                      c. was                      d. is
- 12) What ..... at midday yesterday?  
a. are you doing                      b. were you doing                      c. you were doing                      d. have you done
- 13) The writer wrote his first story when he ..... at university.  
a. was being                      b. had been                      c. was                      d. has been
- 14- Ahmed's grandmother..... ill when he visited her yesterday.  
a was seeming                      b had seemed                      c seemed                      d has seemed
15. When I was younger, I ..... go swimming every day.  
a- usually                      b- used                      c- use                      d- used to
- 16- While ..... Egypt, tourists enjoy sightseeing.  
a) visiting                      b) was visiting                      c) visited                      d) was visited
- 17-When was the last time that you..... your cousins?  
a have seen                      b seeing                      c saw                      d see
- 18-ali always.....to work when he was young.  
a-walked                      b-walks                      c-is walking                      d-was walking
- 19- Hassan couldn't answer the phone because he .....his father's car  
a washed                      b was washing                      c had washed                      d has washed
- 20-While she was studying, I .....television.  
a-watched                      b-watching                      c-will watch                      d-was watching
- 21-I didn't answer the phone because I .....  
a-was praying                      b- had prayed                      c-have prayed                      d-prayed.
22. Yesterday evening, we .....for our English test when all the lights went out.  
a) revising                      b) were revising                      c) revised                      d) had revised
- 23-.....seeing the accident, the motorists drove more carefully.  
a) On                      b) Without                      c) Despite                      d) when
- 24-Walaa .....down the stairs this morning and broke her leg.  
a) was fallen                      b) fall                      c) fell                      d) have fallen
- 25-On seeing the fire, the man ..... the fire brigade.  
a. had called                      b. was called                      c. was calling                      d. called
26. In the past, people ..... travel on camels.  
a. are used to                      b. used                      c. used to                      d. didn't us

27. I ..... my lessons between 6 and 8 o'clock yesterday.  
 a. am revising      b. was revising      c. revise      d. revise
28. While he ..... a student, he was writing short stories. .  
 a. has been      b. was being      c. was      d. is
29. I'd rather Nada ..... her mother at the club.  
 a. is meeting      b. meets      c. met      d. had met
- 30) ..... my sleep, I had a bad dream.  
 a. While      b. When      c. During      d. As
31. .... I got to the stadium, the football game was over.  
 a. During      b. While      c. On      d. When
32. Yesterday, I ..... a play at 10 o'clock.  
 a. have watched      b. was watching      c. was watched      d. watched

### Writing Skills

#### 1— Complete each space with one word

What is ecotourism? Ecotourism (1)..... about providing holidays to places 2..... are often endangered and isolated. The holidays (3)..... designed to have a limited (4)..... on the local environment and 5..... educate tourists (6)..... conservation.

Madagascar is (1)..... for its ecotourism and (2)..... to protect its (3)..... (the animals and plants in its environment). 80% of the animals, and 90% of the plants (4)..... live there don't exist anywhere (5)..... in the world. Lemurs, for example, (6)..... live in Madagascar.

The Komodo National Park in Indonesia is (1)..... popular ecotourism destination. Much (2)..... Indonesia's endangered wildlife, (3)..... the Komodo dragon, (4)..... only be found here. The National Park is (5)..... famous for its beach (6 )..... pink sand.

My sister and I (1)..... learning to dive with some (2)..... teenagers at the resort. I love (3).....; it's so relaxing and you can see (4)..... these amazing fish in the sea. I (5)..... to get an underwater camera so I can take photos of (6).....

Pollution is a big problem in all cities. There (1) ..... many cars and lorries (2) ..... produce exhaust fumes. Scientists are (3)..... to solve the problem of pollution (4)..... developing new cars which don't use petrol. We, individuals, can help (5)..... using public transport (6) ..... buses and trains



## Essay writing

## Skills

## Writing

كيف تكتب مقال باللغة الإنجليزية؟**عليك اتباع التعليمات التالية:**

- ١- الخطوة الأولى تتمثل في تحديد موضوع المقال هل هو موضوع ايجابي او سلبي او مميزات و عيوب او موضوع عام.
- ٢- لابد من عمل مسودة في اخر صفحة من ورقة الاجابة وبدء كتابة كل الجمل التي تستطيع كتابة دون ترتيب او تنسيق مع العلم اننا يمكننا الاستفادة من القطع او الترجمة او باقي الاسئلة في الامتحان في كتابة الموضوع.
- ٣- اكتب عنوان المقال في منتصف السطر وضع خطأ بالقلم الرصاص تحته.
- ٤- اترك مسافة بادئة indentation في أول سطر من موضوعك ما يعادل خمسة احرف بداية كل فقرة.
- ٥- ابدأ جملتك دائماً بـ capital letter وقم بإنهاء الجملة بـ full stop . والافضل استخدام الروابط بين الجمل.
- ٦- ابدأ موضوعك بـ topic sentence أي جملة رئيسية تحتوي في مجملها علي تلخيص الفكرة العامة للموضوع.
- ٧- اترك مسافة واضحة بين الكلمة والأخرى. و يفضل ترك سطر في الكتابة
- ٨- حسن خطك قدر الإمكان ولا بد أن تكتب ما لا يقل عن ١٥٠ كلمة.
- ٩- عندما تنتهي من جملة لا تكتب الجملة التالية في سطر جديد منفصل بل قم بوضع full stop وابدأ جملتك الجديدة في نفس السطر.
- ١٠- حاول الابتعاد قدر الإمكان عن أي تعبيرات أو كلمات صعبة حتى لا تقع في الخطأ. يمكنك كتابة موضوع أنيق بكلمات بسيطة حفظتها أنت جيداً.
- ١١- الشكل العام للكتابة هي الطريقة للوصول الي اعلي الدرجات في البراجراف .
- ١٢- تناسب زمن الجملة مع سياق الموضوع ومراعاة الأخطاء الهجائية (Spelling mistakes) .
- ١٣- حاول تجميع افكار رئيسية للموضوع و عمل Main points .
- ١٤- الامام بقدر كبير من الكلمات والمصطلحات و التعبيرات الشائعة مع حفظ الروابط التي تستخدم بين الجمل.
- ١٥- مراعاة الترابط والتنسيق بين جمل و أفكار الموضوع .
- ١٦- تجنب الجمل الطويلة بشكل عام . وأن تختار الكلمات المناسبة للتعبير عن الفكرة وتجنب استخدام الكلمات الغريبة .

**الأجزاء الرئيسية للمقال The main parts of the essay****1) Introduction المقدمة**

« هي الفقرة الأولى في المقال وتطرح الفكرة أو الهدف من كتابة الموضوع، وكيف يتم عرض الأفكار.

**بعض الجمل الافتتاحية التي تصلح لموضوعات المقالات الإيجابية**

بالنسبة للطالب الذي لا يجيد الكتابة، هناك مقدمات يمكن أن تساعدك مثل:

► We all agree that ... is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.

نتفق جميعاً أن ... واحد من أهم الأشياء في حياتنا وله دوراً حيوياً هذه الأيام.

► We all agree that ... is (are) very necessary and plays (play) an important part in our life.

► No one can deny that ... plays a very important role in our life.

لا يستطيع أحد أن ينكر أن ... يلعب دوراً هاماً في حياتنا.

► There is no doubt that this subject has affected our thought and caused a great impact on us.

لا شك أن هذا الموضوع قد أثر على فكرنا وأحدث تأثيراً علينا.

**بعض الجمل الافتتاحية التي تصلح لموضوعات المقالات السلبية**

► There is no doubt that ... is one of the most dangerous phenomena in our life and has its bad and negative effects nowadays.

مما لا شك فيه أن ... هي واحدة من أخطر الظواهر في حياتنا وكذلك له أثاره السيئة والسلبية في وقتنا هذا.

## 2) Body: (الموضوع (الجزء الرئيسي)

لا بد من تقسيم الموضوع لعدد من الأفكار وتحدث عن كل فكرة في فقرة مستقلة. استخدم جمل بسيطة وواضحة.

## (3) Conclusion: (الخاتمة (الخلاصة)

غالباً ما تتضمن فقرة الخاتمة ملخصاً للأفكار التي تم التعبير عنها أو النتيجة التي وصلت إليها. هذه النتيجة قد تكون نصيحة أو تحذير أو إعطاء رأي أو غيره.

بعض الجمل الختامية التي يمكن استخدامها في الفقرات الختامية للمقال

Finally, it is quite clear that ... .. is really ....

To sum up, one can say that ... is really ...

### For positive themes لموضوعات ايجابية

We all agree that ..... is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.

نتفق جميعاً أن ..... واحد من الأشياء المهمة في حياتنا وله دوراً حيوياً هذه الأيام.

We should put into consideration that ..... has become one of the most important things in everyone's life.

يجب أن نضع في الاعتبار أن ..... قد أصبح واحداً من أهم الأشياء في حياة كل شخص.

No one can deny that we owe much to ..... which play(s) an important role and active part in our life.

لا ينكر أحد أننا ندين بالكثير ل ..... الذي يلعب دوراً هاماً وفعالاً في حياتنا.

### For negative themes لموضوعات سلبية

We all see that...stands as an obstacle in the way of our progress.

نرى جميعاً أن ..... يقف كعقبة أمام طريق تقدمنا.

There is no doubt that ..... is one of the most dangerous problems in our life as it has bad effects on us.

مما لا شك فيه أن ..... واحدة من أخطر المشاكل في حياتنا لأنها لها أثار سيئة علينا.

We all believe that ..... is really serious and harmful nowadays and has bad effects on all of us.

نعتقد جميعاً أن ..... خطيراً وضاراً هذه الأيام وله أثار سيئة علينا جميعاً.

### For advantages and disadvantages themes لموضوعات مزودة

There is no doubt that ..... is a double edge weapon that has both advantages and disadvantages.

مما لا شك فيه أن ..... يعتبر سلاح ذو حدين لما له من مميزات وعيوب.

In fact that ..... is considered a mixed blessing in our life.

حقيقة أن ..... يعتبر سلاح نعمة ونقمة في وقت واحد في حياتنا.

### What about the body? ماذا عن صلب الموضوع؟

يمكنك استخدام هذه الروابط للربط بين الجمل

on one hand	من ناحية	one the other hand	من ناحية أخرى
in addition to that	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	moreover	علاوة على ذلك
hence	ومن ثم	at the same time	في نفس الوقت
and as a result of this,	ونتيجة لذلك	more than that	أكثر من ذلك

over and above	مضافا الى ذلك	consequently	نتيجة لذلك
there is no doubt that	مما لا شك فيه	last but not least	وأخيرا وليس آخرا
as far as i am concerned	كما أراي	another thing is that	شيء آخر هو ان

الجملة التالية يمكن ان توضع وسط الموضوع لربط المقدمة بالموضوع الرئيسي وهي تناسب جميع الموضوعات.



- In addition to what I have written about .....before, I can add that.....

### ابدا جملتك بالعبارات التالية للتوكيد

Everyone knows that + جملة	الجميع يعرفون أن
I reveal no secret when I say that + جملة	لا افشى سرا عندما أقول ان
It can't be denied that + جملة	لا احد يمكنه ان ينكر ان
It is crystal clear that + جملة	من الواضح تماما أن
It is known that + جملة	من المعروف ان

What about the conclusion? ماذا عن الخاتمة؟

الخاتمة ايجابية او سلبية

From what we have mentioned above we can say that due attention must be paid to this matter and never be neglected as it is very **important (serious)**.

← مما ذاكرنه اعلي يمكننا القول ان يجب ان نولي اهتمامنا ونوجهه نحو هذا الموضوع ولا نتجاهله لما له من أهمية (خطورة).

← ربما تساعدك الجمل الآتية في كتابة الموضوعات المختلفة:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) No one can deny that....  | لا أحد يستطيع أن ينكر أن                     |
| 2) plays a great role in   | تلعب دورا كبيرا في                           |
| 3) The progress of any nation depends on                                   | إن تقدم أي أمة يعتمد علي                     |
| 4) We should do our best in order to                                       | يجب أن نفعل ما بوسعنا لكي                    |
| 5) In my opinion, ..has a great effect on our society.                     | من رأي أن ..... له تأثير كبير علي المجتمع    |
| 6) We can't ignore the great value of                                      | لا نستطيع أن نتجاهل القيمة العظيمة لـ        |
| 7) The government does its best to encourage                               | تبذل الحكومة ما بوسعها لتشجيع                |
| 8) The government is trying to solve this problem by...                    | تحاول الحكومة حل هذه المشكلة عن طريق         |
| 9) One advantage of .....is that it (they)                                 | أحد مزايا .. هي أنها..                       |
| 10) One disadvantage of .....is that it (they)                             | أحد عيوب .. هي أنها..                        |
| 11) .....is considered a very serious problem.                             | ..تعتبر مشكلة خطيرة                          |
| 12) To solve this problem, we should all                                   | لحل هذه المشكلة يجب علينا جميعا أن           |
| 13) We all agree that .....is one of the most important things in our life | نتفق جميعنا علي أن .. هو أهم شيء في حياتنا   |
| 14) .....is very useful as it helps us to...                               | ..مفيد للغاية حيث أنه يساعدنا في ..          |
| 15) With the help of .....we can lead a better life                        | بمساعدة .. يمكننا أن نحيا حياة أفضل          |
| 16) ....is a serious obstacle in the way of our progress                   | تمثل عقبة خطيرة في طريق تقدمنا               |
| 17) All members of the society should cooperate to ...                     | كل أفراد المجتمع يجب أن يتعاونوا لكي         |
| 18) We should exert more efforts to solve this problem                     | يجب أن نبذل المزيد من الجهود لحل هذه المشكلة |
| 19) We have to stand firmly against .....                                  | يجب أن نقف بحزم ضد                           |
| 20) We should make the best use of .....                                   | يجب أن نحقق أقصى استفادة من                  |
| 21) will help us to achieve self sufficiency                               | سوف يساعدنا علي تحقيق الاكتفاء الذاتي        |
| 22) We should develop public awareness of.....                             | يجب أن ننمي الوعي العام بـ                   |
| 23) All citizens should participate in solving this problem                | يجب أن يشارك كل المواطنين في حل هذه المشكلة  |
| 24) It increases our national income.                                      | يزيد من الدخل القومي                         |
| 25) It achieves progress, welfare and prosperity.                          | يحقق التقدم والرفاهية والرخاء                |



**Why tourism is important for Egypt.**

Tourism is the second earner of foreign currency for Egypt. Millions of tourists come from all over the world to visit Egypt every year. They come to Egypt for many reasons. They want to enjoy the warmth of the weather and visit all ancient monuments.

Tourism has many advantages for our country. It is a main source to increase national income and develop national economy. Tourists add a lot of money to the income of our country. They spend money on flights, hotels, museums, restaurants and transport. This provides our country with hard currency and provides jobs for the unemployed. Tourism is also important to make visitors know more about our history, culture, customs, traditions and language.

We should increase the number of people visiting Egypt every year by fighting terrorism which is tourism's great enemy. We have to be civilized and friendly to tourists. The government should set up modern hotels and offer accommodations at reasonable prices. Last, but not least, it is a must that we do our best to benefit from tourism.

**Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (150 words) on ONE (1) of the following:**

- 1. My role model
- 2. The role played by charitable organizations in our society.
- 3-The pros and cons of social media.
- 4- What can you do to help your community?
- 5-Reading has many benefits.
- 6-The job you dream of doing in the future.
- 7-Team work.
- 8-How to choose a true friend.
- 9-How to encourage tourism in your country
- 10-pollution in your city or village
- 11-Education helps to make your life better.
- 12-The qualities of a good writer
- 13. The importance of sports in our life"
- 14. The value of co-operation

**3- Translate**

1- Our national heritage is a priceless wealth but there are people who destroy it , unaware of its importance

.....

.....

2- There is a continuous conflict between man and nature in which man sometimes triumphs but some other times the nature seems merciless.

.....

.....

3- Road accidents cause a lot of fatal loses in both lives and money yearly and the government is asleep

.....

.....

4-We can't ignore the fact that education in our country needs an urgent rescue operation. The reform of education is a must even if we spend billions of money on it.

5-Tourism can help individuals bring new ideas with them from the countries they visit, which they can use in their own countries, which will benefit them and their countries

6-It is a must to provide needy and poor people with all possible facilities in order to help them lead a good and normal life.

١- تواجه البيئة مخاطر عديدة بسبب سوء استغلال الموارد الطبيعية.

٢- تشتهر سواحل البحر الاحمر بالشعاب المرجانية الفائقة الجمال التي تجذب السياح للاستمتاع برويتها

٣- للسفر فوائد عديدة حيث يكتسب الانسان خبرات مفيد ويتعرف على ثقافات اخرى

٤- لقد اصبحت الرياضة احد الوسائل الاكثر فاعلية فى تحقيق السلام والاستقرار عبر العالم

٥- يقول العلماء أن أفضل طريقة لحماية الأنواع المهددة بخطر الانقراض هي حماية الأماكن التي تعيش فيها حتى يكون أمامها فرصة أفضل للبقاء على قيد الحياة.

٦- بدون السلام لا تزدهر الحضارة، فالحرب تدمر ما حققه الإنسان من تقدم

٧- اصبح الحفاظ على البيئة قضية عالمية يسعى الجميع لتحقيقها.

## Unit 2 Supporting the community

## Key vocabulary

admire	يعجب بـ	blood pressure	ضغط الدم
iron level	نسبة الحديد في الدم	intelligence	الذكاء
desire	رغبة - يرغب	donate	يتبرع
generous	كريم	long-term	على المدى الطويل
role model	نموذج يحتذى به	transplant	زراعة عضو

## Lessons 1&amp;2

support	يسانء - يدعم	community	مجتمع
achievements	انجازات	footballers	لاعبى كرة القدم
famous	مشهور	ability	قدرة
biography	سيرة ذاتية	score goals	يجرز أهداف
interview	مقابلة شخصية	World Cup	كاس العالم
empathy	تعاطف	finals	نهائيات
charity	الخير / مؤسسة خيرية	praise for	يمدح بسبب
cancer	سرطان	donation	التبرع
chance	فرصة	happiness maker	صانع السعادة
nickname	اسم شهرة	blood	الدم
around	حول	donors	متبرعين
take part in	يشارك في	badly	بشءة - سىء جدا
Blood Donor Day	يوم التبرع بالدم	injured	مصاب
illness	مرض - تعب	regular	منتظم
health problems	مشاكل صحية	transfusion	نقل دم
benefits	فوائد	check	يفحص
find out	يكشف - يعرف	donation	التبرع
save lives	ينقذ الأرواح	organ	عضو جسم
conservation	الحافطة على	inspire	يلهم - يحفز
transfusion	نقل دم	biology	علم الأحياء
recognize	يتعرف على - يدرك	villagers	سكان القرى
wild	برى - متوحش	Guardian	حارس - وصى
earn money	يكسب مال	plays for	يلعب لـ

## Lesson s 3 &amp; 4

work together	يعمل سويا	attack	يهاجم
disappear	يختفى	worry about	يقلق بشأن
hope	يتمنى	change	تغيير
amazing	مذهل	work with	يعمل مع
organization	منظمة	employ	يوظف



Lion Guardians	حراس الأسود	skills	مهارات
based in	مقره في	monitor	يراقب
nearby	قريب / مجاور	movement	حركة
aim of	هدف	parties	مجموعات حفلات
local	محلي	biologists	علماء الأحياء
livestock	ماشية	sense of	روح كذا
reduce	يقلل	responsibility	مسئولية
killing	قتل	track	يتبع أثر
cattle	ماشية	information	معلومات
go missing	يتوه / يضل الطريق	make sure	يتأكد
a success story	قصة نجاح	hunters	صيادون
useful	مفيد	as well as	بالإضافة الى

## Expressions & Prepositions

be admired for	يعجب بسبب	desire to	الترغبه في
ability to	القدرة على	give a chance to	يعطى فرصة
score goals	يحجز اهداف	be a role model	نموذج او قدوة
reach (achieve) goals	يصل لهدف	give nickname	يطلق عليه اسم شهرة
send Egypt to	يرسل (يؤهل)	around the world	حول العالم
be praised for	يمدح بسبب	take part in	يشارك في
donations to charity	تبرعات للخير	World Blood Donor Day	اليوم العالمى للتبرع بالدم
donated money to	يتبرع بمال لـ	be badly injured	يصاب بشدة
a long-term illness	تعب طويل المده	blood transplant	نقل دم
giving blood	يتبرع بالدم	have health problems	لديه مشاكل صحية
have health benefits	فوائد صحية	save lives	ينقذ ارواح
have pressure checked	يُفحص ضغطه	hear about lions	يسمع عن الأسود
inspire her to	يلهم	work with	يعمل مع
amazing work of	عمل رائع	sense of responsibility	احساس المسؤولية
based in	مقره في	the aim of	هدف كذا
have the skills	لديه المهارات	reduce the number of	يقلل عدد
protect their livestock	يحمي الماشية	worry about	يقلق بشأن
be attacked by	يهاجم بواسطة	go missing	يتوه - يضل الطريق

### Definitions

admire	to respect and like someone because they have done something that you think is good
blood pressure	the force with which blood travels through your body
desire	a strong hope or wish
donate	to give something, especially money, to a person or an organization in order to help them
generous	is willing to give money, spend time etc, in order to help people or give them pleasure
intelligence	the ability to learn, understand, and think about things

level	the amount or degree of something, compared to another amount or degree
long-term	continuing for a long period of time into the future
role model	someone whose behaviour, attitudes etc people try to copy because they admire them
transplant	to move an organ, piece of skin etc from one person's body and put it into another as a form of medical treatment

### Language notes

<b>1-beat</b> يهزم/يتغلب على شخص/فريق <b>Win</b> يكسب / يفوز <b>Gain</b> يكتسب شئ معنوي <b>Earn</b> يكسب مالا مقابل عمل	<b>Enemy</b> عدو / <b>team</b> فريق/person <b>A cup / a medal / a prize / a game / championship/ election /race</b> <b>information / experience</b> خبرة / <b>weight / fame</b> شهرة/ <b>knowledge/speed</b> <b>Money / his living</b> قوت يومه
<b>2 – score goals....</b> يحرز أهداف <b>give myself goals...</b> يحدد أهداف <b>reach /achieve goals....</b> يصل لأهدافه → I give myself goals and plan how to achieve them. He has scored 12 goals so far this season → Unless you do your best, you won't achieve your goal	
<b>3-other + اسم جمع</b> - <b>others</b> بدون اسم (آخرون) // <b>- another + اسم مفرد (إضافي – زيادة)</b> Some people like English. Other people don't like it. I like this cake, give me another one. Some people like English. Others don't like it.	
<b>4-Transplant</b> يزرع/ينقل عضو	His kidney was transplanted in his <u>daughter</u> .
<b>Transport</b> ينقل (بضائع / ناس)	trucks used for transporting oil
<b>Transfer</b> ينقل / يحول (مالا) transmit يبث أو يرسل إشارة أو شيء	I'd like to transfer \$500 to my checking account. When he got lost, he <b>transmitted</b> a signal using the mobile.
<b>5-Invent</b> : يخترع شئ ليس موجود	Graham Bell <u>invented</u> the telephone.
<b>Explore</b> : يستكشف مكان و يعرف شئ عنه	They went on an expedition to <u>explore</u> the river Nile
<b>Discover</b> ( شئ كان موجودا من قبل ولكن غير مكتشف ) يكتشف (معروف)	The <u>planet Pluto</u> was discovered in 1930
<b>find out (about)</b> (معلومة حقيقة) يكتشف	I found out I had made a mistake.
<b>6-live</b> حي (على قيد الحياة) / <b>life</b> الحياة / <b>alive</b> يعيش / مباشر / روح He lived in Tanta for ten years. Modern technology saves many lives. Life is full of ups and downs. He isn't dead, he is still alive	
<b>7 – donate</b> التبرع / <b>donor</b> متبرع / <b>donation</b> التبرع Rich people should <b>donate to</b> charity. We must encourage <b>blood donors</b> by rewarding them.	
<b>8 –realize</b> يدرك أو يفهم <b>recognize</b> يتعرف على شكل أو هيئة (مكان أو شخص) → He realized that his wallet was stolen. → When I saw my friend, I couldn't recognize him.	
<b>9-inspire</b> ..... يلهم <b>* aspire.....</b> يتطلع <b>* conspire.....</b> يتآمر A good teacher must inspire his students and encourage them	
<b>10 – famous.... for</b> ..... مشهور بـ <b>* famous .... in</b> ..... مشهور في <b>* famous ....as</b> ..... مشهور كـ He is famous for his honesty. He became famous in Egypt.	

11-Nickname اسم دلع/شهرة	pen name اسم مستعار(كاتب)	surname اسم العائلة
12-make sure..... يتأكد	* for sure..... بالتأكيد	
She made sure there was always hot water for doctors. We'll always need teachers, that's for sure		
13 – donate يتبرع / donor متبرع / donation التبرع		
Rich people should <b>donate to</b> charity. We must encourage <b>blood donors</b> by rewarding them.		
14-everyday (adj ) يومي (صفة) + اسم	every day (adv ) كل يوم (ظرف)	
The internet has become part of <u>everyday</u> life./ <u>every day</u> I walk to school		
15– desire to + inf أرغبه في / desire for + شخص شيء / desire that + جملة كاملة		
He has a <b>desire to</b> help people. He tried to hide his <b>desire for</b> her. You should have a <b>desire for</b> knowledge.		
16-based in مقرر في/مستقر في	based on مبني /مؤسسى على	
We're based in Chicago. The movie is based on a real-life incident		
17--work for يعمل لدي شخص او شركة	work with يعمل مع	work on يحسن /يطور
He works for an oil company. Doctors work on a cure for cancer. Dr Magdy worked with top surgeons.		
18-go missing يتوه او يضل الطريق = get / be lost		
They <b>went missing</b> in the desert. They <b>were (got) lost</b> in the desert.		
16-work for يعمل لدي شخص او شركة	work with يعمل مع	work on يحسن /يطور
He works for an oil company. Doctors work on a cure for cancer. Dr Magdy worked with top surgeons.		

## Reading

### People who help

#### Mohamed Salah

Mohamed Salah is one of Egypt's most famous footballers. He is **admired** for his intelligence and ability to score goals. In 2017, he scored the goal to send Egypt to their first World Cup finals since 1990. Salah has been praised for his kind and **generous** donations to charity in Egypt. He **donated** money to his hometown of Nagrig to build a school, and he has helped a children's cancer hospital in Cairo. Salah's **desire** to help others is because he wants to give young people a chance to succeed. He is a **role model** to millions of Egyptians who gave him the nickname 'The Happiness Maker'.

#### Blood donors

Every year on 14th June, countries around the world take part in World Blood Donor Day. Why should people donate blood? Donating blood can help people if they have been badly injured or need regular blood **transplants** because they have a **long-term** illness. Giving blood can also have health benefits. All donors have their **blood pressure** and **iron levels** checked before donation, so people who **donate** blood can find out quickly if they have any health problems. Giving blood can save lives and it is easy to do!



**Working together**

Lions are disappearing all over Africa but there is some hope now after the amazing work of an organization called Lion Guardians, which is based in Kenya, but Guardians help in nearby Tanzania. The aim of Lion Guardians is to help local people to protect their own livestock and reduce the number of lion killings in the area.

Cattle are important to the villagers but they often go missing or are attacked by lions. Then the lions are killed as villagers worry about losing more livestock.

Lion Guardians is changing this. The organization works with the community to help both the lions and their livestock and this is done by employing local people. Maasai men are chosen to become guardians as they understand lions and have the skills needed to monitor their movements, find missing livestock and stop hunting parties. They are taught to be field biologists and are given a sense of responsibility.

Lions are tracked everyday and the information is sent to the cattle farmers who can then make sure their cows are safe. Guardians also take part in reducing the number of hunters who come to kill the lions for sport. Lion Guardians is a success story – helping the future of lions as well as the local communities.

## تدريبات علي الكلمات

**Exercises on Vocabulary****1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d**

1-I really ..... my mother because she does so much for us

- a. amaze                      b. reward                      c. hate                      d. admire

2-The people of the village had a deep..... for revenge.

- a. donate                      b. desire                      c. hope                      d. debate

3-A second nurse takes my blood ..... and checks my pulse.

- a. pressure                      b. treasure                      c. measure                      d. treasure

4. Yacoub travelled thousands of kilometers in small planes to find.....hearts for transplants.

- a. health                      b. hearth                      c. healthy                      d. wealthy

5) She developed progressive liver failure and required a liver.....

- a. transport                      b. transform                      c. transplant                      d. transfer

6. You need a lot of ..... to be good at chess.

- a) intelligent                      b) intelligence                      c) influence                      d) intelligible

7-My dad offered to pay my plane fare, which was very ..... of him

- a. unkind                      b. miser                      c. mistake                      d. generous

8) Last year he .....500 pounds to cancer research.

- a. donated                      b. made                      c. debated                      d. did

9) Seriously ill people need long-..... care.

- a. tram                      b. turn                      c. trim                      d. term

10) Salah's desire to help others is because he wants to give young people a chance to .....

- a. success      b. succeed      c. successful      d. successfully

12) millions of Egyptians gave Mohamed Salah the ..... 'The Happiness Maker'.

- a. real name      b. nickname      c. surname      d. pen name

13. I couldn't take ..... in the race because I had broken my leg.

- a) part      b) turns      c) place      d) care

14) The country needs a leader who can ..... its citizens.

- a. inspire      b. aspire      c. conspire      d. earn

15) Lion Guardians gave some men jobs so that they can ..... regular money.

- a. earn      b. gain      c. win      d. beat

16) She's just retired after 38 years working ..... children

- a. with      b. for      c. out      d. on

17) The organization is based.....Kenya

- a. for      b. on      c. at      d. in

18) Surgeons, doctors and nurses work together to .....the same goals

- a) score      b) achieve      c) arrive      d) get

20-The surgeon accepted full ..... for the error that led to her death

- a) responsible      b) irresponsible      c) responsibility      d) responsibly

21. International sports can .....individuals and their countries.

- a) afford      b) admire      c) benefit      d) distribute

22-I hadn't seen her for ten years, but I .....her immediately.

- a) recognized      b) organised      c) realised      d) got

23-the crew of a small fishing boat has .....during a storm at sea.

- a) lost      b) missed      c) come      d) gone missing

24-A.....model is someone whose behavior people try to copy because they admire them.

- a. roller      b. rule      c. ruler      d. role

25-. He has the .....to score many goals. He is very clever.

- a. able      b. capable      c. ability      d. disability.

26-. They..... the man for his honesty.

- a. killed      b. revised      c. poisoned      d. praised

27-The villagers try to protect their .....from the lions.

- a. lifespan      b. lifejacket      c. life spin      d. livestock

28-People were .....by the shark and many people were killed.

- a. attracted      b. attached      c. attacked      d. amused

29-'Mad cow disease' is a fatal.....

- a. illness      b. disease      c. wealth      d. injured

30. .... of the environment is a joint responsibly.

- a. Conversation      b. Dialogue      c. Conservation      d. Reservation

31. Doing ..... exercise helps people stay fit.

- a. regularity      b. regular      c. irregular      d. regularly

32. Three children were badly ..... in yesterday's accident.

- a. injured      b. sheltered      c. bordered      d. ordered

33. Salah's ..... to help others is because he wants to give young people a chance to succeed.

- a. desire      b. aspire      c. aspect      d. respect

34. How do you think Mohammed Salah helps people in his local .....?

- a. communism      b. socialism      c. social      d. community



35. Mohamed Salah is one of Egypt's ..... famous footballers.  
a. the most                      b. most                      c. more                      d. many
36. Blood ..... are checked before their blood is taken.  
a. honours                      b. doers                      c. careers                      d. donors
- 37-. Giving blood can ..... lives and it is easy to do.  
a. send                      b. end                      c. save                      d. endanger
- 38-People should give blood because it helps ..... people.  
a. injury                      b. injuries                      c. injure                      d. injured
- 39-. Dr Leelah Hazzah first heard ..... lions from her family.  
a. on                      b. with                      c. about                      d. towards
40. Lions are ..... all over Africa because people are killing them.  
a. disappearing                      b. going                      c. doing                      d. working

## Grammar

### The present simple

#### ١. التكوين Form:

يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I وyou وwe وthey. أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:

١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)

٢. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)

٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies. (cries - tries)

٤. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e / i / o / u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys - plays - prays)

#### ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I often watch television in the evening. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

٣. جداول المواعيد الثابتة schedules:

E.g. I am traveling to London tomorrow. My plane leaves at 6 am.

٤. المواقف أو الأفعال التي دائما أو عادة حقيقية:

Mohamed Salah gives money to help people in his hometown

#### ٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع البسيط:

نادراً rarely, أبداً never, دائماً/للأبد ever, أحياناً sometimes, غالباً often, عادةً usually, دائماً Always (scarcely نادراً, seldom نادراً, hardly بالكاد, frequently بصورة متكررة, generally عموماً, every كل, occasionally من وقت لآخر, from time to time بين الحين والآخر)

✗ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها

every day/ every week / every year/ twice a week / twice a month /

→ Rania goes to the club every Monday. Every Monday Rania goes to the club.

✗ يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار و تأتي: قبل الفعل الأصلي أو بعد verb to be

- I sometimes walk to school.

- My brother often watches TV.

- I am never late for school.

- She is always tired in the evenings.

#### ٣. النفي Negation:

١- نستخدم (don't) مع (I / they/ we / you) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- they don't like pizza.

I don't play football on Friday.

٢- نستخدم (doesn't) مع (he/ she /it) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

He **doesn't want** a parrot.

- she **doesn't want** a kitten.

٣- يمكن أن نستخدم **never** للنفي مكان **doesn't** ويأتي بعدها فعل منتهي (s)

Ex: Ahmed **doesn't study** English = Ahmed **never studies** English

### ٥ السؤال :

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (you/they) + Do + كلمة استفهام

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (اسم مفرد + he/she/it/your) + Does + كلمة استفهام

✓-When do you go to school?

-- I go to school at 7 o'clock

✓- Where does she live, Sara?

-- She lives in America.

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (you/they) + Do

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (اسم مفرد + he/she/it/your) + Does

ex-Do you like fish ? yes, I do /No, I don't

→Do they play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

? تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (فاعل) + Does/do + How often

أجابة ب ( always-usually- never- every week-once – twice – three times )

How often do you go to the library ? I go to library twice a week .

٦. المبني للمجهول Passive

is/are + p.p + مفعول

→Football **is played** around the world.

## الماضي البسيط The past simple tense

### التكوين 1-Form

يتكون الماضي البسيط من ( التصريف الثاني للفعل ) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان **فعل عادي** )

منتظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped

أما إذا كان **فعل شاذ** ( غير منتظم ) يُحفظ مثل have – had. / see - saw / go - went

لاحظ : متى نضيف ( ied / ed / d ) للفعل المنتظم

(١) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( e ) نضع له ( d )

like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived

(٢) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( y ) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف ( y ) ونضع ( ied )

study → studied cry → cried carry → carried

(٣) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( y ) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك ( a – e – i – o – u ) نضع ( ed )

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

(٤) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعف الساكن ونضع ( ed )

travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped

لكن إذا انتهى بـ ( x / y / w ) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف . fix → fixed / follow → followed

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday. I **was** in Alexandria a month ago.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I **used to play (played)** tennis.

لاحظ: يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never-usually/every.....)



E.g. When he was a child, he walked to school everyday.

➤ I always ate breakfast before I went to school.

٢. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Ali found a bag, and then he went to the police station.

٤. حالة if الثانية:

E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٥. الاحداث التي حدثت تباعا واحد تلو الآخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.

E.g. First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.

When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.

Yesterday, I went to the club and met my friends.

٦. ويستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الاتية حالة وجود فاعل

1- I wish + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ I wish Hany studied hard.

2- It's (high)time + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ It's time she studied English.

3- I would rather + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ I'd rather he left now.

➤ I'd rather you didn't hunt elephants

### الكلمات الدالة 3-Key words

Yesterday امس / (مدة زمنية) ago منذ / last مدة زمنية + الماضي / in سنة ماضية + (in 2009)

in the past في الماضي / once/one day ذات مرة / How long ago = when / The other day

مصدر الفعل + did not (didn't) + V.(inf) فاعل

### ٤. النفي Negative

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

➔ I didn't play football yesterday. ➔ he didn't go to school last week.

لاحظ : هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال في زمن الماضي التي لا يمكن تحول الى النفي باستخدام didn't مثل:

was → wasn't / were → weren't / could → couldn't

➔ Ali wasn't at the cinema last week. ➔ They weren't at school yesterday.

➔ When I was young, I couldn't ride a bike.

### ٥. السؤال Question

Did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل؟

Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

عند تكوين السؤال ب

➔ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

؟ مصدر الفعل + did + subject + inf..... اداة الاستفهام

➔ What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

➔ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

### ٦. المبني للمجهول Passive

was/were + p.p + مفعول

➔ Football was played yesterday. ➔ The film was watched at home by Heba

تدريبات علي القواعد

## Exercises on grammar

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1 Mohamed Salah..... football in Liverpool.

- a. play                      b. playing                      c. plays                      d. is played

2 In 2017 my parents ..... to Luxor.

- a. are moving                      b. will move                      c. move                      d. moved

3 How often do you..... fruit and vegetables?

- a. eat                      b. ate                      c. eating                      d. to eat

4 Hala is going to be a scientist when she..... school.

- a. leave                      b. leaving                      c. leaves                      d. left

5 There..... thousands of people at the football stadium.

- a. be                      b. are                      c. is                      d. was

6 The TV presenter..... to her viewers in a very friendly way

- a. are talking                      b. talk                      c. talked                      d. talking

7-Your cousin .....at the community centre last summer

- a. is helping                      b. helped                      c. helps                      d. help

8-The young men..... to be field biologist

- a. are taught                      b. taught                      c. teach                      d. are teaching

9-The community..... to look after the lions

- a. encourages                      b. encourage                      c. is encouraged                      d. encouraged

10-Lions.....as much as in the past.

- a. don't kill                      b. aren't killed                      c. isn't killed                      d. doesn't killed

11) I .....so tired last night.

- a. am                      b. had                      c. is                      d. was

12) I .....asleep at half past eight yesterday.

- a. fall                      b. fell                      c. felt                      d. failed

13- Money.....into the area by the tourists

- a. brought                      b. brings                      c. are brought                      d. is brought

14) Omar..... . That's why he is always fit.

- a. smoke                      b. don't smokes                      c. doesn't smokes                      d. never smokes

15) When I was eight, I .....programme about a famous Egyptian doctor on TV.

- a. saw                      b. see                      c. am seeing                      d. seen

16) We are making a card for my brother. ....to help?

- a. Are you wanting                      b. Did you want                      c. Do you want                      d. Have you wanted

17) My sister .....working with children.

- a. enjoying                      b. enjoy                      c. is enjoying                      d. enjoys

18) After my father .....his work, he will take us to the club.

- a. finishing                      b. finish                      c. finishes                      d. had finished

19) .....you understand what the teacher says?

- a. Did                      b. Do                      c. Are                      d. Does

20)Ali always.....to work when he was young.

- a-walked                      b-walks                      c-is walking                      d-was walking

21Karim .....at the school two years ago.

- a. start                      b. starting                      c. started                      d. is starting

22) I .....my new camera last week.

- a. buys                      b. am buying                      c. bought                      d. buy

23) My father .....in a bank in the city centre.

- a. works                      b. worked                      c. am working                      d. work

24-I would rather you ----- football with us.

- a. play                      b. played                      c. plays                      d. playing

25-Local people.....jobs by the organization.

- a. are giving      b. are given      c. is given      d. given
- 26 - Mona.....at school yesterday as she was absent.
- a. didn't see      b. doesn't see      c. wasn't seen      d. isn't seen
27. The last time I ..... my cousin was in 2015.
- a. have met      b. meet      c. met      d. was met
28. I ..... for five hours every day last week.
- a. work      b. have worked      c. working      d. worked
29. A terrible accident ..... in our street yesterday.
- a. happen      b. happens      c. happened      d. happening
30. Children often ..... their parents and grandparents to do things.
- a. helping      b. helped      c. helps      d. help
31. He got into the car and ..... down the road.
- a. drive      b. drove      c. drives      d. driving
32. He often ..... on radio and television.
- a. is speaking      b. spoken      c. has spoken      d. speaks
- 33-Surgeons ..... usually see small things by the naked eye
- a. didn't      b. aren't      c. doesn't      d. don't
34. When I was young, I used to ..... to the park every weekend.
- a. going      b. gone      c. go      d. goes
35. My brother ..... three languages.
- a. is speaking      b. spoken      c. speaks      d. speak
36. The sun ..... rises in the west.
- a. never      b. always      c. often      d. ever

#### 4-Complete the following with a word in each space

##### How to answer the complete question?

أقرأ القطعة التالية ثم اكتب الكلمة المناسبة جيداً لكل فراغ مما يأتي ٣ درجات

- كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟

- أقرأ القطعة سريعاً لفهم الفكرة العامة ، ثم اقرأها مرة ثانية مع تخمين الإجابة لكل فراغ.

- حدد الكلمة المناسبة لتكملة الفراغ .

- أقرأ الجملة التي بها الفراغ في الفقرة بالكلمة التي حددتها لترى مدى تناسبها مع المعنى.

- ركز في سياق الفقرة فقد تكون درستها في المنهج وبالتالي تستطيع معرفة مفرداتها جيداً.

يهتم السؤال بالفردات والتعبيرات ، فعليك حفظها جيداً.

Mohamed Salah (1)..... one of Egypt's most famous (2).....  
He is admired for his intelligence and (3)..... to score goals.  
(4)..... 2017, he scored the goal to send Egypt (5)..... their first  
World (6)..... finals since 1990.

Giving blood can also (1)..... health benefits. (2).....donors have  
their blood (3)..... and iron levels checked before donation,  
(4)..... people who donate blood can find (5)..... quickly if  
they have any (6)..... problems.



Salah has (1)..... praised for his kind and generous donations to (2)..... in Egypt. He (3)..... money to his (4)..... of Nagrig to (5)..... a school, and he has helped a children's cancer (6)..... in Cairo

Hany's holiday (1) .....great last summer. He (2) ..... in a college in England for two weeks. He (3) ..... classes in the mornings and in the afternoons He (4) ..... some sports like swimming or tennis. (5)..... the evenings she enjoyed watching films with her new friends. He(6)..... a nice time.

Every year on 14 th June, countries around the world take (1) ..... in World Blood Donor Day. (2) ..... should people donate blood? Donating blood can help people (3) ..... they have been badly injured (4)..... need regular blood transplants (4) ..... they have a long-(6)..... illness.

Charities (1) ..... their best to help hungry people (2)..... .They (3) ..... food and other help to the areas that need it most. They (4)..... on donations to do their job. Still, hunger (5)..... continue to be a problem (6)..... years

Lions 1..... disappearing all over Africa but there is some hope now after the amazing work of an organization 2..... Lion Guardians, which is (3)..... in Kenya, but Guardians help in nearby Tanzania. The (4)..... of Lion Guardians is to 5..... local people to protect their own livestock and reduce the number 6..... lion killings in the

### Translation

#### (A) Translate into Arabic:

1- Our organization employs local people who understand lions and have the skills needed to monitor their movements, find missing livestock and stop hunting parties.

2-Cooperation, unity and being armed with science are the best means for the success and progress of individuals and nations

3- . Blood donors have their blood pressure and iron levels checked before donation, so people who donate blood can find out quickly if they have any health problems.

4-The good citizen is the one who devotes his time and effort to his country, sacrificing himself for its dignity and welfare.

5- Mohamed Salah is admired and praised for his intelligence, ability to score goals and his kind and generous donations to charity in Egypt.

6-Egypt is proud of its great sons and daughters in different fields. It also honours a lot of them every year to encourage them.

### (B) Translate only into English:

١- يجب ان نزود الاطفال بالطعام الصحى والرعاية الصحية والتعليم بالجد ووسائل الترفية المختلفة

٢- التبرع بالدم يساعد فى انقاذ الملايين من المرضى والمصابين حول العالم كما انه بعض الفوائد الصحية للمتبرعين انفسهم

٣-يفتخر المصريون بالدكتور مجدي يعقوب. فبضل مؤهلاته المتميزة فقد أصبح رائد جراحات زراعة القلب

٤- تقوم الجمعيات الخيرية بدور فعال من اجل الفقراء والمحتاجين

٥-العلم سلاح ذو حدين ففى السلم اداة للتطور وفى الحرب اداة للخراب والدمار

٦-الارادة القوية والصبر والتحمل من اهم صفات الشخص الناجح الذى يسعى دائما التميز.

## Unit 3 Improving lives

## Key vocabulary

debts	ديون	miserable	بانس او تعيس
earn	يكسب مال	plump	بدين (بشكل جذاب)
merchant	تاجر	prison	سجن
owe	يدين ب	rats	فئران كبيرة

## Lessons 1&amp;2

borrow	يستعير	spend	يقضى / ينفق
cotton	قطن	penny	بنس (عملة نقدية)
sell	يبيع	parents	الوالدين
goods	بضائع	extract	مقتطف / خلاصة
theatre	مسرح	modern	حديث
ticket	تذكرة	building	مبنى
break	يكسر	hurt	يؤذي / يجرح
criminal	مجرم	terrible	فظيع / مرعب
country	دولة	factory	مصنع
happen	يحدث	similar	مشابه
arrange	يرتب	difficult	صعب
hard work	عمل شاق	novel	رواية
empty bottles	زجاجات فارغة	high school	مدرسة ثانوى
river	النهر	hurghada	الغردقة
hate	يكره	writer	كاتب
Tired-looking	يبدو عليه التعب	successful	ناجح
lady	سيده	stepfather	زوج الام
discover	يكشف	change	يغير
baby	طفل رضيع	A group of	مجموعة من
twins	توأم	The rich	الاغنياء
several	عديد	worse	اسوأ
the police	الشرطة	law	قانون
pound	جنيه	helpful	مساعد / مفيد
trick	خدعة / حيلة	opinion	راى
pass the exam	يجتاز الامتحان	clothes	ملابس
angry	غاضب	farmer	فلاح

## Lesson s 3 &amp; 4

problem	مشكلة	express	يعبر عن
happen	يحدث	expression	تعبير
main	اساسى	How /What about.	ماذا عن
character	شخصية	idea	فكرة
solve	يجل	important	هام
surprise	دهشة / مفاجاة	reader	القارىء



really	حقا/فعلا	spend	يقضى
suggest	يقترح	meet	يقابل
suggestion	اقتراح	a bad person	شخص سيء
voluntary	تطوعي	factual	واقعي
volunteer	متطوع	arrest	يقبض علي
children	اطفال	brainstorm	فكر بإبداع
animals	حيوانات	morals	أخلاق
message	رسالة	town	مدينة صغيرة
partner	شريك	city	مدينة كبيرة
respect	يحترم/احترام	brief	مختصر
disable	معاق	expert	خبير
really	حقا	community	المجتمع

## Expressions & Prepositions

Earn a lot of money	يكسب مالا كثيرا	stay in	يقيم في
find out	يكشف	become ill	يمرض
Break the law	يخرق القانون	a visit to	زيارة الى
look after	يعتنى بـ	have a problem with	لديه مشكلة مع
Work for	يعمل لدى	go to prison	يذهب للسجن
pay for	يدفع ثمن شي	Do voluntary work	يقوم بعمل تطوعي
Owe.....to	يدين (بمال) لـ	have debits	لديه ديون
because of	بسبب	Do/commit a crime	يرتكب جريمة
at a modern building	في مبنى حديث	Sell a lot of goods	يبيع كثير من البضائع
agree with	يتفق مع	feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
At the beginning of	في بداية	opinion about	رأي بـ بخصوص
good at	جيد في	Think of/about	يفكر في
play tricks	يخدع/يقوم بخدع	In my free time	في وقت فراغي
change the world	يغير العالم	leave school	يتترك المدرسة

### Definitions

<b>debt</b>	a sum of money that a person or organization owes
<b>earn</b>	to receive a particular amount of money for the work that you do
<b>merchant</b>	someone who buys and sells goods in large quantities
<b>owe</b>	to need to give someone back money that they have lent you
<b>miserable</b>	extremely unhappy, for example because you feel lonely, cold, or badly treated
<b>plump</b>	slightly fat in a fairly pleasant way – used especially about women or children
<b>prison</b>	a place where criminals are kept as a punishment
<b>rat</b>	an animal that looks like a large mouse with a long tail

1-in debt = indebted مديون		debt دين		debit خانة المدين للبنك	
He was in debt as he borrowed a lot of money. Mr Micawber went to prison because of his debts					
2-Criminal مجرم/اجرامى		crime جريمة		do/commit a crime يرتكب جريمة	
3- own يملك		owe ...to (شى) لشخص يدين بـ			
He owns a red car.		We owe much money to the bank.			
4-good at جيد في		# good for مناسب لـ		# good to عطوف على	
→ He is good at remembering names.		→ This place is good for your health.			
5 - other + اسم جمع		- others بدون اسم (اخرين) //		- another + اسم مفرد (اضافى - زيادة)	
Some people like English. Other people don't like it. I like this cake, give me another one. Some people like English. Others don't like it.					
6- life (اداه لا يعد ولا يسبقه اسم)		- There is no life on the moon. - Life is fun.			
a life - ( lives ) (نوع معين من حياة)		- He leads a happy life .			
the life of + اسم عاقل		- What do you know about the life of Charles Dickens?			
7 -realize يدرك او يفهم		recognize يتعرف على شكل او هيئة (مكان او شخص)			
→ He realized that his wallet was stolen.		→ When I saw my friend, I couldn't recognize him.			
the + (adj) = a group of people : عند استخدام the قبل صفات معينة تتحول الصفة الى اسم جمع:					
the poor / the rich / the disabled / the deaf / the blind / the dumb /the sick / the dead / the young / the old / the homeless / the elderly / the unemployed					
9- spend + مدة زمنية + v. ing يقضى وقت		# - spend + مبلغ مالى + on + /noun ينفق مال			
- He spent two hours playing the piano.		← - He spent a lot of money on food			
10- as : كـ (وصف وظيفة شخص)		like مثل (للتشبيه)		alike على السواء/ متشابه	
- He works as an engineer. /He wears glasses like his father. / the two children are very alike					
11-work for يعمل لدى شخص او شركة		work out يحسب او يحل /يستنتج		work on يحسن /يطور	
He works for an oil company.		Can you work out this sum?			
Doctors work on a cure for cancer.		Dr Magdy worked with top surgeons.			
12 - help (to + inf) / inf. يساعدان		- help يساعد فى شىء + with مفعول			
She helped women (to) succeed.		He helped me with homework.			
13 - prison سجن(مكان)		prisoner سجين		imprison يسجن	
				imprisonment (الحبس) السجن	
14- alive حى /على قيد الحياة		- Life الحياة		- Live يعيش	
				- Lively نشيط	
rob + (شخص/مكان) يسرق		A gang robbed the bank yesterday.			
rob somebody of something		They robbed him of his money.			
steal + شىء يسرق		The thief stole her bag The thief stole my money.			
Look for	يبحث عن	look at	ينظر الى	Look forward to	يتطلع الى
Look after	يعتنى بـ	Look into	يعنى النظر فى	Look up	يبحث عن كلمة فى قاموس
Look like	يشبه	Look out	يجترس	Look up to	يجترم
17- Lose (    ? ?    )					
♣ lose a match / a job / someone / keys / interest / patience / weight /hair / blood /sight / memory / time / money / his mind يفقد عقله / lose to يخسر امام					
• He lost his leg in a car accident. The team played well, but lost the game.					
• He kept on crying and I lost my patience. - He lost a lot of money at races					
↑ miss (يفتقد (شخص) / يفوته (وسيلة مواصلات /رحلة /مباراة) يضع هدف/ ضربة جزاء)					
♣ miss a bus / a plane / a train / flight /breakfast / someone يفوته الفرصة /يفتقد شخص					
-She missed her family badly . The player missed the goal					
• I missed the start of the exam because my bus was late.					

## Reading

**David Copperfield**

'This is Mr Quinion, David,' Mr Murdstone said. 'You're going to work for him at Murdstone and Grinby, the bottle merchants, in London. You'll earn enough money to pay for your food, and I've arranged a place for you to live.'

I was ten years old and I was going to go to work. And it was hard work. I went to a dirty old house near the river where rats lived under the floors. There my job was to wash empty bottles with three other boys, and I hated it.

One morning, a plump man came to see me with Mr Quinion. 'Ah, Master Copperfield!' the man said 'This is Mr Micawber,' Mr Quinion told me. 'You will be living at his house.'

And that evening, Mr Micawber took me home. His wife – a thin, tired-looking lady – was sitting with a baby. The baby was one of twins, and they had a boy of four and a girl of three.

I soon discovered that the Micawbers were poor and that Mr Micawber owed money to several people. One morning the police came and took Mr Micawber away to prison because of his debts. I went to see him there the next Sunday.

'If a man earns twenty pounds a year and spends nineteen pounds, he'll be happy,' he said. 'But if he spends twenty pounds and a penny, he'll be miserable.'

**lesson 3**

**I Read the text message that Heba has sent to her friend, Amal. What does Heba want to do?**

Hi Amal! Can you help me? I really want to do something to help other people in my free time, but I don't know what I can do. Do you have any suggestions for voluntary work I could do? Heba

**2- Read the text message that Heba has sent to her friend, Amal. What does Heba want to do?**

Hi Heba! Good to hear from you! Why don't you try visiting old people in their homes? You could also help children with their homework at school. Just ask your teacher. And how about looking after the baby animals at Youssef's farm? Amal

تدريبات علي الكلمات

**Exercises on Vocabulary**

**1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d**



- 1- Charles Dickens wrote great..... like, "Oliver Twist" and "A Tale of Two Cities".  
a) plays                      b) novels                      c) reports                      d) poems
- 2- poor Sara .She has a cold, she's got a pain in her arm and feels.....  
a) miser      b) miserable                      c) misery                      d) comfort
- 3-Footballers often ..... a lot of money.  
a) win              b) gain                      c) work                      d) earn
- 4-He had enough money to pay off his outstanding .....  
a) doubts              b) designs                      c) decades                      d)debts
- 5- You bought me my theatre ticket yesterday, so I ..... you some money  
a) owe              b) own                      c) belong                      d) borrow
- 6- Hany was sent to ..... for attacking a man with a knife..  
a) palace              b) paradise                      c) prison                      d) hotel
- 7- The farmer got a cat after he had a problem with .....  
a) bats                      b) cows                      c)ants                      d)rats
- 8- My baby sister never stops eating! She is ....., healthy and happy!  
a) bump              b) plump                      c) dumb                      d) thumb
- 9-My brother played a ..... on me and told me that I had to go to school on Saturday this week!  
a-truck                      b-tick                      c-trick                      d-stick
- 10- The market was full of ..... who were selling goods from all over the country.  
a-buyers                      b-miracles                      c-traitors                      d-merchants
- 11- Hazem and Imad have the same parents and the same birthdays. They are .....  
**a. twins                      b. twice                      c. twine                      d. towers**
- 12-Fire officers are still trying to..... the cause of the fire  
a) invent                      b) find                      c) discover                      d) explore
- 13-I like your new car - how much did you pay ..... it?  
a) in                      b to                      c) about                      d) for
- 14-If you drive too fast, you will break the..... The police might fine you.  
a- law                      b- promise                      c- record                      d- low
- 15-Their new advertising campaign has been very .....  
a) success              b) successfully                      c) successful                      d) succeed
- 16-When we found ..... the price we were shocked..  
a) out                      b) up                      c) down                      d) away
- 17-Alex is very good ..... languages  
a) by                      b) at                      c) on                      d) in
- 18-- .....students got all their answers right in the test.  
a) sever                      b) severely                      c) several                      d)severe
- 19-- I appreciate the girls who help their mothers ----- their housework  
a) with                      b) about                      c) in                      d) off
- 20-He ..... that his wallet was stolen.  
a) recognized              b) made                      c)explored                      d) realised
- 21-This man has committed several crimes. He is a.....  
a-solider                      b-detective                      c-criminal                      d-officer
- 22-He was imprisoned although he didn't .....the crime.  
a) do                      b) make                      c)have                      d) take
- 23- The policeman asked the woman to .....the thief who stole her bag.  
a) find                      b) tell                      c)search                      d) describe
- 24-Most charities rely on ..... contributions from the public  
a) volunteer              b) voluntary                      c) volume                      d) vacuum
- 25- only the.....can take part in the Paralympics games.

- a) able                      b) disabled                      c) blind                      d) healthy
- 26-Some students like French. .... don't like it
- a) another                      b) other                      c) others                      d) the other
- 27-We can see the plays at the.....
- a) cinema                      b) factory                      c) bookshop                      d) theatre
- 28-I don't agree.....you on that point.
- a) to                      b) with                      c) on                      d) for
- 29-I don't know who is phoning. Can you .....?
- a) find                      b) guess                      c) reach                      d) remember
- 30- ----- the end . Oliver was adopted by Mr Brownlow and lived happily .
- a) At                      b) Of                      c) In                      d) On
- 31- Our Society should look .....homeless children .
- a) at                      b) over                      c) after                      d) out
- 32- I have spent the past seven years ..... in industry
- a) working                      b) works                      c) worked                      d) to work
- 33-I saw him ..... a few minutes ago
- a) to leave                      b) to leaving                      c) leaving                      d) left
- 34-unfortauntely, I .....the train to Luxor.
- a) caught                      b) stopped                      c) lost                      d) missed
- 35-They thought money would ..... all their problems.
- a) explain                      b) answer                      c) solve                      d) tell

## Grammar

### زمن المضارع التام The present perfect tense

#### ١. التكوين Form:

١. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون من

(فاعل + has/have + P.P)

➤ Ex. He has watched the match.

(فاعل + has/have(not) + p.p.....)

➤ Ex. He hasn't watched the match.

٢. في حالة النفي: يتكون من

(Have/has + sub... + p.p ....?)

٣. في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

or

(Have/has + sub... + p.p ....?)

➤ ❖ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

⚡ - When **have** you **finished** your homework?

(have/has + been + p.p...)

٣. في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

➤ TV **has been watched** by them.

#### ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالا أو منذ فترة قصيرة جدا

Mai has just washed the dishes.

٢ - حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر في المضارع مع for/since

We have lived in Giza for ten years . We have been at this school since 2012.

٢- حدث بدا في الماضي وله أثر أو نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر

- I can't open the door because I **have lost** my keys.
- Ahmed **has hurt** his leg, so he can't play football today.
- Ali is happy because he **has passed** his exam

٣- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I **have painted** the house .

### ٣-١. كلمات الدالة Key words

ever	تستخدم ( ever ) مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى ( من قبل ):	
⤵ Have you <b>ever</b> been to the desert? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, I have never been there		
It's the first time + فاعل + have / has + ever + p.p : ١- تستخدم ايضا في الجملة التي تبدأ ب:		
⤵ It is the first time I <b>have ever seen</b> snow.		
٢- الجمل التي تحتوي على صيغة التفضيل:		
Is/are the + فاعل	est + صفة Most + صفة طويلة	I have ever + اسم +
⤵ This is the tallest tree I <b>have ever seen</b> .		
⤵ Soha is the most intelligent girl I <b>have ever met</b> .		
Nothing like this has ever happened to me. ٣- الجمل التي تبدأ ب No		
never	تستخدم ( never ) مع المضارع التام المنفى للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى ( ابدا / مطلقا ):	
⤵ He's <b>never</b> ridden a camel and he's <b>never</b> seen the sea.		
⤵ My brother <b>has never driven</b> a car before ( never ) + ( before )		
⤵ I <b>have never seen</b> such a tall tree. اسم موصوف + ( never ) + such		
just	يستخدم ( just ) مع المضارع التام بمعنى ( حالا ) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث منذ فترة قصيرة :	
Leila isn't here. She's <b>just gone</b> .		
The bus <b>has just left</b> ! I can see it over there		
already	يستخدم ( already ) مع المضارع التام بمعنى ( بالفعل ) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث قبل ما كنا نتوقعة :	
Hany <b>has already</b> made his bed ⤵		
⤵ Leila <b>has finished</b> her homework <b>already</b> . ⤵		
yet	تستخدم ( yet ) مع المضارع بمعنى ( حتى الان ) لنسأل عن او نتكلم عن شيء ما متوقع حدوثه :	
⤵ Have you finished your homework <b>yet</b> ? ⤵		
⤵ I haven't had breakfast <b>yet</b> . ⤵		
Lately	مؤخراً/ حديثاً ( يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة منفية أو سؤال )	
E.g. I haven't met Soha <b>lately</b> .		
recently	مؤخراً/ حديثاً ( يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة مثبتة او سؤال )	
Samy has married <b>recently</b> .		
Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)	Last (week- month – year – Monday - night ) 1998 / 5 o'clock / Sunday The /this morning –yesterday Lunch time – spring – then His arrival/ childhood/death /Marriage/ birthday/graduation I /He/she <b>was</b> ...../the age of..... /the beginning of .... Since the last + اسم ( since the last visit/match.	
I've studied English since I was eight years old		



For + مدة كاملة	( a week/three weeks – a month/five months – a year/ten years– a day /four days – an hour /7 hours – a minute /15 minutes / a night / a while/ a decade / a season ) ( a long(short) time / ages/ more than /some time/ ever ) For the last/past + مدة ( for the last week/month) الخلاصة (تأتي مع كل ما انتهى ب S وبدأ ب a /an)
♣ I have lived here for 13 years.	

يمكن استخدام since كاداة ربط

Have/has + p.p	Since	ماضي بسيط →
It's a period of time		ماضي بسيط →

Ex-It's two weeks since I met him .

➤ he **has studied** English **since** she **started** her school.

لاحظ الفرق بين (have/has) been to &amp; (have/has) gone to

1- ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان وعاد منه او عند السؤال عن مكان لم تزوره من قبل has/have been to

E.g. Hassan has been to London = (He visited London at some time in the past, and has now returned)➔ My father has been to Cairo . He returned yesterday.➔ Ahmed, where have you been?➔ Have you been to America before?

2- ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان ولم يعد او في الطريق الى هناك has/have gone to

➔ He has gone to London = ( He is still there/ He is in London now)➔ Ali has gone to school.➔ Belal is not here. He has gone to the dentist's➔ where has heba gone? I can't find her.

لاحظ مكان الكلمات

Have/has +	already/just	+ p.p.....
------------	--------------	------------

Have/has +	never	+ p.p.....
------------	-------	------------

haven't/hasn't +	p.p.....	Yet /lately
------------------	----------	-------------

Have/Has + sub	ever	+ p.p .....?
----------------	------	--------------

Have/Has + sub +	p.p .....	Yet ?
------------------	-----------	-------

Have/has +	p.p.....	already/so far/recently
------------	----------	-------------------------

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1- It's more than 20 years ..... I travelled abroad.

a) while

b) before

c) when

d) since

2. Salma .....tennis since she was five years old.

- a) has played                      b) was playing                      c) played                      d) is playing
3. Oh! I ..... my passport. What should I do?
- a) lost                      b) have lost                      c) had lost                      d) were losing
- 4-I can't phone my parents because I ..... my phone
- a-lose                      b- lost                      c-had lost                      d-have lost
- 5-The plane has .....left. I can see it in the sky!
- a-ever                      b-yet                      c-just                      d-never
- 6-It's two weeks since we last .....
- a- meeting                      b-had met                      c-have met                      d-met
- 7-Tamer .....a lot of health problems since he started living in that polluted city.
- a-has                      b-had                      c-has had                      d-was having
- 8-I have ..... been to the zoo before.
- a- Just                      b- yet                      c- ever                      d- never
- 9-Belal is not here. He has ..... to the dentist's
- a-went                      b-gone                      c-been                      d-goes
- 10-Adel hasn't contacted me since he .....Cairo.
- a-left                      b-leaving                      c-has left                      d-leaves
- 11-This is the best book that I .....
- a-have never read                      b-was reading                      c-am reading                      d-have ever read
- 12-Ahmed .....his leg, so he can't play football today.
- a- has hurt                      b-hurt                      c-was hurting                      d-had hurt
- 13- nabila can't see very well because she .....glasses.
- a- had lost                      b- lost                      c- loses                      d- has lost
- 14- this is the tallest girl I've .....seen.
- a- for                      b- never                      c- ever                      d- since
- 15.....he graduated , he hasn't found a suitable job.
- a- when                      b- since                      c- for                      d- while
- 16-I ..... to be a doctor since I was ten.
- a-wanted                      b-have wanted                      c-was wanting                      d-wanting
- 17- Have you done your English home work.....?
- a- just                      b- yet                      c- never                      d- ever
18. Have you ever ..... English food?
- a. ate                      b. eat                      c. eaten                      d. eating
- 19- I haven't seen him..... the last week.
- a) ago                      b) already                      c) for                      d) since
- 20- Ali has had his phone ..... the beginning of this year.
- a- for                      b- since                      c- already                      d- just
21. Hamdi has ..... to England. He'll be home next week.
- a. gone                      b. been                      c. go                      d. went
22. My cousin.....abroad since his childhood.
- a) had lived                      b) lived                      c) was living                      d) has lived
- 23- Ola is nervous because she is ..... A talk to the class before.
- a- Never gives                      b- had never given                      c- never used to give                      d- has never given**
- 24-I haven't seen the new adventure film.....
- a- Just                      b- yet                      c- already                      d- never**
- 26- Ahmed..... London. He is going to return to Cairo next week.
- a- Has gone                      b- has been                      c- has gone to                      d- has been to**
- 27- Karim has been really good at English ..... he went to England on holiday last summer.
- a- When                      b- for                      c- although                      d- since**
- 28-You can see Ali now because he .....home.
- a just arrived                      b has yet arrived                      c has just arrived                      d already arrived**
- 29- My little brother is sad because he ..... his favourite toy. (
- a is breaking                      b was breaking                      c had broken                      d has broken**
- 30- I've tried Chinese food, but I haven't tried French food .....
- a already                      b never                      c yet                      d just**
- 31- Ali isn't here. He..... to the park.
- a has been                      b has gone                      c had been                      d had gone**
- 32- We have a lot of food in the kitchen because my mother..... to the shops.
- a has never been                      b has just gone                      c has just been                      d has yet been**

33. We can't go home by bus. The last bus.....!  
 a) has just left      b) has left just      c) has left ago      d) 'd just left
34. Basel is not hungry because he .....a big lunch.  
 a) ate      b) had eaten      c) was eating      d) has eaten
35. Radwa doesn't know what flying is like. She.....  
 a) has ever flew      b) has never flown      c) has ever flown      d) 'd never flown
- 36-have you ever been to Aswan ? b: oh ! yes, I.....there in 2010  
 a-go      b-was      c-have been      d- have gone
35. Since he became famous in Egypt, people .....his books into many languages.  
 a) will translate      b) were translating      c) translated      d) have translated
- 38-Nothing like this .....to me  
 a- has never happened      b- has ever happened      c-has not happened      d- have ever happened
- 39-I .....my pen friend yet.  
 a- didn't meet      b-wasn't meeting      c-haven't met      d-not met
- 40-Hamid's hair is wet. He ..... a shower  
 a-has just had      b-has just      c-had just      d-just has had
- 41- I haven't seen Mazen..... the last time we met in Alexandria.  
 a while      b when      c for      d since
- 42- A bad accident ..... place on Cairo- Alex desert road.  
 a took      b has taken      c has been taken      d had taken
- 43- My pen friend arrived at Cairo Airport a moment ago. This means that he .....  
 a has just arrived      b just has arrived      c hasn't arrived      d will arrive
- 44- My uncle .....as a taxi driver for ten years. Now, he is a worker in a big clothes factory.  
 a works      b was working      c has worked      d worked
- 45- You needn't make food. I .....a good meal already.  
 a was cooking      b have cooked      c cooked      d had cooked
- 46-I haven't met the minister..... .It's the first time to meet him.  
 a yet      b before      c already      d never
- 47-The government ..... a lot of fly-over bridges recently.  
 a has built      b had built      c was building      d build
- 48 It's two months since we .....our uncle in the village.  
 a had visited      b visited      c have visited      d visit

#### 4-Complete the following with a word in each space

Oliver Twist was (1)..... in the 1830s. His mother died (2)..... he was taken to a home for the poor called a (3)..... One day, Oliver asks the workhouse manager, Mr Bumble, for (4)..... more food. Mr Bumble (5)..... angry and sends Oliver (6).....

Oliver walks (1)..... London. He doesn't know (2)..... to go next, but a boy introduces him to a man(3)..... Fagin. Fagin is a criminal who trains boys to (4)..... When Oliver sees the boys taking something (5).....an old man, he realizes he can't live (6)..... a thief and runs away.

There are (1)..... different reasons why children live and (2)..... up on the streets. One of the most common reasons (3) ..... poverty. Some very poor families who do not have (4) ..... money to feed their children send them away to make a new life for (5)..... Some children leave unhappy homes to live (6) ..... other children.



. My best friend is (1) ..... Ali. We are the (2) ..... age and I've known Ali (3)..... my life. We always played together (4) ..... we were children. Our families (5)..... good friends and sometimes we all go (6) ..... holiday together.

If you want to learn (1)..... to write well, you (2) ..... study stories. These stories can (3) ..... you the science of writing. Look at the (4) ..... in which stories start. (5)..... to imitate the style of the writer especially if it is a (6) ..... wonderful one

The (1).....of homeless street will not disappear(2)..... we do something (3).....about it. some homeless children have done well and even become (4)..... in business, but society needs to (5)..... and look after them to have a better (6).....

Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1- Every citizen should play an effective part in eliminating illiteracy in his village or in the . district where he lives

2- Unemployment is a dangerous problem which needs coordination and cooperation between the public and the private sectors to overcome it and provide work opportunities for graduates.

3- . Terrorism has no religion as it kills any human and destroys and burns societies with no distinction so it must be fought everywhere

4- . Universities must link the number of graduates to the requirements of the work market so that the number of the unemployed won't increase

5- It is our duty not to spoil the Nile water or pollute the environment so that we can keep resources for the coming generations

6- Investing human power and developing it is the gate to any progress because humans make civilization.

**(B) Translate only into English:**

لقد أثبت الأطباء أن من لا يدخنون مطلقا يعيشون حياة أطول وأكثر صحة لذا تناقص كثيرا عدد المدخنين

٢- القراءة تنير العقل، وتثري المعرفة وتجعل المرء على وعي بما يدور حوله

٣- تلعب التكنولوجيا الحديثة دورا حيويا في التعليم ، لذلك زودت المدارس بأجهزة الكمبيوتر والمعامل الحديثة

٤- الحياة في معسكرات الشباب لها فوائد عظيمة فهي تعلمهم التعاون والاعتماد على النفس والتضحية من أجل الآخرين

٥- إن مستقبل الحياة على الأرض يتوقف على نجاح الجهود التي نبذلها للتخلص من التلوث البيئي

٦- الإرادة القوية والصبر والتحمل من أهم صفات الشخص الناجح الذي يسعى دائما التميز.

## Unit 4 Making new friends

## Key vocabulary

advice	نصيحة	bullying	البلطجة
noticeboard	لوحة الاعلانات	a bully	بلطجي
connection	اتصال	take something for granted	يأخذ أمر مسلم به

## Lessons ( 1- 2)

teenager	مراهق	useful	مفيد
make friends	يكون صداقات	magazine	مجلة
the best thing	الشيء الافضل	article	مقال
paper	ورق	page	صفحة
cool	بارد	mention	يذكر
clothes	ملابس	Break-time	وقت الراحة
stressed	متوتر	exam	امتحان
for granted	مسلم به	feel better	يتحسن
conversation	صيانه	relax	يهدأ
personal	شخصي	difficult	صعب
favourite	مفضل	library	مكتبة
everyone	كل واحد	ask for	يطلب
join	يلتحق - ينضم ل	singular	مفرد
club	نادي	plural	جمع
happen	يحدث	borrow	يستعير
connect	يتصل	recently	مؤخرا/ حديثا
part	جزء	include	يتضمن
teammate	عضو فريق	called	يسمى/ يدعى
friendship	صداقة	affairs	شئون
forget	ينسى	explain	يشرح/ يفسر
remember	يتذكر	The best way	الطريقة الافضل
get to	يصل الي	students	طلاب
easy	سهل	idea	فكرة
cheat	يفش/ يخدع	face	يواجه/ وجهه

## Lessons ( 3- 4)

stressful	مجهد	disagree	لا يوافق
host	مضيف/ يستضيف	difference	اختلاف
bullying	بلطجة	experience	خبرة
bully	بلطجي	between	بين



jacket	جاكت	positive	ايجابي
rucksack	حقيبة	negative	سلي
scared	خائف	pros	مزايا
nasty	كريه - مؤذ	cons	عيوب
fight	يقاقل / يواجه	effect	تأثير
agree	يوافق	miss	يفتقد
nothing	لا شيء	a pair of	زوج من
show	عرض	pupils	تلاميذ
parents	الوالدين	copy	ينسخ
list	قائمة / يضع في قائمة	another	اخرى
concern	هم / قلق - يهتم / يخص	class	فصل

## Expressions & Prepositions

move to	ينتقل الى	good at	جيد في
at a new school	في مدرسة جديدة	ask for advice	يطب نصيحة
wear new clothes	يرتدي ملابس جديدة	Explain the problem	يفسر المشكلة
feel stressed	يشعر بضغوط	borrow from	يستعير من
talk about	يتحدث عن	reason for	السبب لـ
join a club	ينضم / يلتحق بنادي	the effect of	التأثير لـ
do sports	يؤدي / يمارس رياضة	have a class vote to	يجري اقتراح داخل الفصل
Have a problem with	لديه مشكلة مع	scared of	خائف من
give advice	يعطي نصيحة	different to/from	مختلف عن
enjoy life	يستمتع بالحياة	instead of	بدلا من
ask about	يسأل عن	learn from	يتعلم من
easy for	سهل لـ	as far as I'm concerned	علي قدر اهتمامي
Take it for granted	ياخذ أمر مسلم به	go online	يدخل علي الانترنت
Face a problem	يواجه مشكلة	Cheating in exam	الغش في الامتحانات

### Definitions

advice	An opinion someone gives to help you
take something for granted	To think that you don't have to work to get something
noticeboard	A thing on a wall that people put information on
connection	Something that brings people together
bullying	When some people use their strength to frighten weaker people
a bully	A person who uses their strength or power to frighten or hurt weaker people

### Language notes

#### 1- Lose (    ??    )

♣ lose a match / a job / someone / keys / interest / patience الصبر / weight / hair / blood / sight البصر / memory / time / money / his mind يفقد عقله / lose to يخسر امام

- He lost his leg in a car accident.      The team played well, but lost the game.
- He kept on crying and I lost my patience. - He lost a lot of money at races

1 **miss** (يفتقد (شخص) / يفوته (وسيلة مواصلات / رحلة / مباراة) يضيع هدف / ضربة جزاء

♣ **miss a bus / a plane / a train / flight / breakfast / someone** تفوته الفرصة / يفقد شخص

- She missed her family badly . The player missed the goal

• I missed the start of the exam because my bus was late.

2-personal شخصي

personnel هيئة العاملين بمصلحة حكومي

3- **affect** يؤثر على

= **have / has a/an+ صفة + effect on**--- لديه تأثير على

☞ Smoking affects our health badly. ☞ Smoking has a bad effect on our health.

4- لاحظ استخدام فعل مفرد مع الكلمات الآتية ولكن عند الإشارة إليها بضمير نستخدم ضمير جمع (they, them, their):

1 **Everyone / everybody / someone / somebody / no one / nobody / anyone / any body / (any / every person)**

• **Everyone** benefits from space technology in **their** everyday lives.

• **Everyone** has **their** own ideas about the best way to bring up children.

• **Anybody** can do it, can't **they**?

### 5-Sports

**Do – play sports**

يمارس الرياضة

I should play ( do ) sports to get fit.

**sports** relating to sport

متعلق بالرياضة

صفة تأتي قبل الاسم

It's the school sports day on Monday. Do you **belong** to a sports **club**?

**Sportsman**

الرياضي

He'll be remembered both as a brilliant footballer and as a true sportsman.

**sporty**

صفة تأتي قبل للاسم

We are a very sporty family.

6-Clothe يكسو/يرتدي

Cloth

قماش

Clothing

الملبس

Clothes

ملابس

## Reading

### New in town

It's day one at a new school in a new town. You've got all the paper and pens you need. You're wearing cool new clothes. But you don't know anyone and you're not sure where to go. Starting at a new school feels so hard because you don't have any friends there to help you. It's very easy to feel stressed, but life will get easier. Here's some advice to help you. Don't take it for granted that other students will start a conversation. Ask other people questions about themselves. Everyone likes talking about themselves. Try asking them about their favourite subjects or which sports they like and don't ask too many personal questions. You can only make friends if you spend time with them! The best way to do this is to join clubs or do team sports you like. Go online or look at the noticeboard at your school and find out what's happening. If you're part of a team, your teammates will feel connected to you and that connection could become a friendship. While you're busy talking to other students, don't forget to study. Remember to do your homework so you don't have any problems with your teachers. Those teachers can also give you some advice on how to make friends and enjoy life in your new town. Talk to them too

To: problems@teen-magazine.com  
 Subject: Help! I don't have any friends at my new school!

- ☒ Dear Aunt Carol,  
☐ I think it is difficult to make friends.  
 I don't have any friends at my new school.  
 I am always on my own at break-time.  
 Yesterday, I talked to a girl in my class.  
 I asked her if she wanted to do some homework with me but she said no.  
☐ I need some advice about how to make friends.

To: problems@teen-magazine.com  
 Subject: Help! I'm really stressed!

- ☐ Dear Aunt Carol,  
☐ I always work very hard at school, but I'm really stressed about some exams I have next week.  
 The first two exams are 3 hours long and will be very difficult. The last exam is in a subject I'm not very good at. I've spent a lot of time studying in the library this week, but that hasn't helped me feel better.  
☐ I need some advice about how to relax, please.

**1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d**

- 1- What can teenagers do to ----- friends in a new town?  
 a - make                      b - do                      c - having                      d - stay
- 2 - A ----- is the person between 13 and 19 years old.  
 a - baby                      b - toddler                      c - teenager                      d - child
- 3 - She seemed to take it for ----- that I would go with her to New York.  
 a - talented                      b - gifted                      c - granted                      d - life
- 4 - Ask for your teacher's ----- on how to prepare for the exam  
 a - advise                      b - advises                      c - advisor                      d - advice
- 5 -If you need more information about the trip , look at the ----- on the wall  
 a - noticeboard                      b - fence                      c - noticeable                      d - broad
- 6 - You are wearing ----- new clothes.  
 a - cold                      b - calm                      c - coal                      d - cool
- 7 - Everyone likes taking about -----  
 a - himself                      b - herself                      c - themselves                      d - myself
- 8 - Don't interfere in other people affairs and don't ask them ----- questions.  
 a - personal                      b - person                      c - personnel                      d - personality
- 9 - Try asking people about the sports they would like to -----.  
 a - make                      b - have                      c - playing                      d - do
- 10- Do you enjoy working as ..... of a team?  
 a - party                      b - part                      c - a part                      d - parts
- 11-Your teammates may feel ----- to you .  
 a-connection                      b - contacted                      c - connected                      d-communicate
- 12- New students are always ----- their own at the break- time.  
 a - about                      b - on                      c - for                      d - of
- 13- Yesterday I saw a movie about a ten- -----old girl who got lost in a jungle  
 a - years                      b - year                      c - year's                      d - years'
- 14- You should talk to your teacher instead ..... just complaining to me about it..  
 a - about                      b - on                      c - for                      d - of
- 15 - It is not easy for the government-----the accurate population.  
 a - know                      b - knowing                      c - to know                      d - knew
- 16 - I haven't decided yet which club I should -----



- a – join                      b – member                      c – apply                      d – take
- 17- \_\_\_\_\_ is a precious treasure so I always search for good friends.
- a – Friendship                      b – Enmity                      c – Hatred                      d – Greed
- 18- \_\_\_\_\_ is a common problem where some people use their strength to hurt others
- a – Bull                      b – Dull                      c – Bullying                      d – ball
- 19- Teenagers who are different to others are bullied more \_\_\_\_\_
- a – often                      b – many                      c – much                      d – little
- 20- I usually \_\_\_\_\_ hello to my new friends.
- a – tell                      b – talk                      c – say                      d – speak
- 21- smoking in public places isn't.....
- a – allowing                      b – allows                      c – allowed                      d – allow
- 22-our company offered to.....the conference in a five-star hotel.
- a – stress                      b – take                      c – express                      d – host
- 23- I asked .....another piece of cake.
- a – in                      b – for                      c – to                      d – with
- 24-those.....frighten the poor workers to work for them.
- a – bully                      b – bullies                      c – bullying                      d – bully's
- 25-he becomes nervous when he .....a difficult situation.
- a – welcomes                      b – plays                      c – stresses                      d – faces
- 26- I can't give you my opinion about this player as I am not.....
- a – concerned                      b – favourite                      c – useful                      d – fortunate
- 27-The.....managed to arrest the murderer.
- a – policy                      b – policing                      c – police                      d – policed
- 28- I .....the things I had to buy.
- a – listed                      b – a list                      c – listing                      d – list

## Grammar

### Countable And Uncountable Nouns

الهدف لا بد ان نعرف اننا في هذا الدرس لن نتحدث عن ضمائر الفاعل ولكن سنتحدث عن الأسماء التي تستخدم كفاعل في أول الجملة وتنقسم إلى نوعين :

#### 1. أسماء معدودة Countable nouns

وهي الأسماء التي تجمع وتعد ويكتب قبلها في حالة المفرد a – an – one أو the إذا ذكرت في جملة ثانية هي الأسماء التي يمكن أن نضع لها s في آخرها في حالة الجمع، قد يكون للاسم محدود جمع شاذ

1- جمع عادي → a car → cars - a watch → watches - an apple → apples - a baby → babies - a wife → wives →

2- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

نساء women امرأة woman - رجال men رجل man - ظواهر phenomena ظاهرة phenomenon - أطفال children طفل Child (

sheep غزلان deer غزالة Deer - إوز geese إوزة goose - أقدام feet قدم foot - أسنان teeth سنّة tooth - ثيران oxen ثور Ox  
bases قاعدة basis - أسماك fish سمكة fish - واحات oases واحة Oasis - وسائل means وسيلة means - خرفان sheep خروف  
( فصائل species فصيلة species - وسائل media وسيلة medium - قواعد )

٢- أما الأسماء التي لا تعد **Uncountable Nouns** فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها s أو a أو an في حالات الجمع أو المفرد. ولا يمكننا وضع one أو two قبلها ومنها الآتي :

<b>Liquids</b> السوائل	water – coffee – oil – milk – soup – blood- petrol
<b>Materials</b> المواد الخام	Iron – wood – plastic – copper – gold – lead – sand – sliver – paper
<b>Phenomena</b> الظواهر	Tide – lightning – thunder – eclipse- heat- rain – snow- ice
<b>Subjects</b> المواد الدراسية	Maths – science – physics – Algebra- chemistry – history – geography
<b>Activities</b> الأنشطة	Reading – cycling – writing – shopping-painting – fishing- swimming
<b>Abstract nouns</b> الأسماء المجردة	Progress – hope – behaviour – beauty – freedom – luck – patience – honesty – tolerance – peace – hatred كراهية – courage شجاعة
<b>Sports</b> الرياضة	Football – tennis – volleyball – basketball – ping pong – baseball
<b>Languages</b> اللغات	English – Arabic – French – Italian – Spanish – German
<b>food</b> الطعام	Rice – macaroni – jam – butter زبدة – yogurt زبادي – flour دقيق – sugar – meat – bread
<b>Other nouns</b> أسماء أخرى	Furniture الأثاث – grass العشب – luggage – baggage الأمتعة – jewellery – money – electricity – work – news – information – laughter الضحك – rubbish – hair- traffic – clothing الملابس – advice – money -experience- equipment

\* بعض الكلمات التي لا تعد يمكن أن تسبقها أداة a/an إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة

Ex : We had a nice breakfast. – I spent a nice time on the beach.

بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تعد أو لا تعد حسب المعنى مثل

<b>Countable</b> معدود	<b>uncountable</b> غير معدود
a glass كوب زجاج Please, give me a glass of water .	glass زجاج This window is made of glass .
a paper جريدة I'm going to buy a paper.(= a newspaper)	paper ورق Paper is made of wood
a time مرة واحدة He went to London three times	time وقت Don't hurry. There's plenty of time
a cold نزلة برد I've got a bad cold.	cold البرد The cold is unbearable this winter.
a chicken دجاجة I saw lots of chickens on grandfather's farm	chicken لحم دجاج Do you like chicken?

<b>a light</b> لمبة There are four lights in our classroom.	<b>light</b> الضوء The sun gives us light and heat.
<b>a hair</b> شعرة There are four hairs on your jacket.	<b>hair</b> شعر Her hair is long.
<b>an iron</b> مكواة I bought an iron yesterday.	<b>iron</b> حديد - Hospital beds are made of iron.
<b>a coffee</b> فنجان قهوة Could I have two coffees? (cups of coffee)	<b>coffee</b> قهوة Much coffee is harmful to your health
<b>an orange</b> برتقالة There are two oranges on the table.	<b>orange</b> برتقالي (لون) I don't like orange. I prefer red
<b>A School</b> المدرسة (مبنى) They're building a new school in the village.	<b>School</b> الدراسة/ التعليم المدرسي She drives the kids to school every morning
<b>A university</b> الجامعة (مبنى) The government will build a new university next year	<b>university</b> التعليم الجامعي after finishing university, she traveled abroad

a lot of – many – much – a few – few – a little - little	
<b>a lot of</b>	لاحظ إن A lot of, plenty of تستخدم في الإثبات مع الكلمات التي تعد و الكلمات التي لا تعد lots مع الكلمات التي تعد فقط
<b>Many</b>	تأتي قبل اسم يعد في النفي و الاستفهام - I haven't got many friends.. - Do you have many friends? ملحوظة يمكن إن تأتي ( many ) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها ( so – as – too - a good - a great ) - There are too many people in the bus. – He has a great many suits.
<b>Much</b>	تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في النفي و الاستفهام - Did you eat much cheese? – We didn't eat much cheese ملحوظة يمكن ان تأتي ( much ) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها ( so - very - as - too ) - I miss you so much . – There is too much water in the bottle.
<b>a few</b>	تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولكن يكفي في الجملة المثبتة. - I have a few pounds so I can buy a shirt
<b>few</b>	تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولا يكفي في الجملة المثبتة: I have few pounds so I can't buy a shirt
<b>a little</b>	تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولكن تكفي في الجملة المثبتة I have <u>a little</u> sugar but it is enough to make a cup of tea.
<b>little</b>	تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولا يكفي في الجملة المثبتة I have <u>little</u> sugar so I can't make a cup of tea.



**some**

تأتى قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة خبرية مثبتة و فى سؤالي العرض والطلب.

- My mother knows some good stories.

(اسم يعد)

- I drank some water. (اسم لا يعد)- Would you like some tea? (عرض)- Can I have some of these apples?

(طلب)

**any**

تأتى قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة استفهامية أو منفية.

- I don't want any stamps.

(اسم يعد)

- I didn't drink any milk.

(اسم لا يعد)

تستخدم لنفى some مع نفى الفعل.- I bought some books.- I didn't buy any books.- She has some money.- She doesn't have any money.

تأتى مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل :

hardly – never – without – refuse – too ..... to

- He never had any luck. - We hardly had any money.تستخدم مع If الدالة والمعبرة عن الشك .- If anyone has any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.

يمكن استخدام ادوات التجزئة مع الكلمات التى لاتعد وفى حالة الجمع تجمع أداة التجزئة مثل :

A piece of jewellery	قطعة مجوهرات	A piece of furniture	قطعة اثاث
A piece/bit of advice	نصيحة	A bottle of milk	زجاجة لبن
A piece of information	معلومة	A bag of flour	كيس دقيق
A loaf of bread	رغيف خبز	A tube of toothpaste	أنبوبة معجون أسنان
A jar of jam/honey	برطمان مربى / عسل	A glass of lemonade	كوب من الليمون
A sheet of paper	فرخ ورق	a slice of meat	شريحة لحم
A bar of chocolate	قالب شوكولاتة	A drop of water	قطرة ماء
A cup of coffee/tea	فنجان قهوة / شاي	A bowl of soup	سلطانية شوربة

Ex - four sheets of paper - five pairs of shoes – six jars of jam – two loaves of bread

- two slices of meat – six bars of chocolate – five cups of coffee.....

**Exercises**

1- Maths.....my favourite subject when I was in school.

a- was b- were c- is d- are

2- There is plenty of meat, but there is not.....bread.

a- Plenty b- many c- much d- a lot

3- Six people.....injured in a bus accident yesterday.

a- are b- was c- were d- is

4- How.....butter should you use?

a-many b- few c- much d- little

5-I take a.....of honey every morning.

a- jar b- tube c- glass d- spoonful

6- He hasn't got.....furniture in his house.

a- a lot of b- some c- any d-many

7- There are.....books on the shelf. They are not enough.

a- many b- few c- a lot of d- any

8- My brother has.....experience, so he didn't get the job.

a- a little b- a few c- little d- few

9- Are there.....biscuits left?

a- some b- a c- any d- an

10- He hasn't got.....luggage.

a- some b- much c- many d- a lot

11- After finishing....., he went to Oxford University.

a- school      b-a school      c- schools      d- the school

12- Do you have.....sugar in our tea?

a- a lot      b- much      c- few      d- many

13- Please can you go to the shops and buy a .....of honey.

a piece      b cup      c -jar      d plate

14- Can you pass me the..... of cake.

a piece      b cup      c -jar      d bottle

15-He looks different because he has had his ..... cut

a-hairs      b- some hair      c- a hair      d- hair

16-I'd like two cups of ....., please.

a- coffees      b- a coffee      c- coffee      d- much coffee

17-The air in the mountains ..... always so fresh.

a- are      b- be      c- were      d- is

18-Would you like .....sugar with your coffee?

a- many      b- any      c- some      d- a lot

19-I want to write a letter. Can I borrow ..... paper, please?

a- many      b- any      c- some      d- a

20- During the night , I prefer listening to.....music.

a- many      b- one      c- some      d- a

21- We must buy some milk.We hardly have.....left.

a- many      b- any      c- some      d- much

22-Is a thousand pounds too.....to spend on a holiday ?

a- many      b- a lot      c- lot      d- much

## indefinite article( a / an ) :



« نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف ساكن

**a pen – a car – a book- a woman – a farm .....etc.**

نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف (e) او (u) ولكنه ينطق (y) .

**a university – a European country – a uniform – a useful thing- a unit**

نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف (o) ولكنه ينطق (w) اي (وا) .

**a one-way road**

« نضع " an " قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بحرف متحرك (a, e, I, o, u)

**an elephant – an apple – an orange – an umbrella – an item- an uncle**

نضع " an " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف ساكن ولا ينطق ويليه حرف متحرك او ينطق حرف متحرك مثل:

**an hour – an honest man – an x-ray-an heir** وريث



## The use of indefinite articles

**استخدم a / an**

١- عندما يذكر الاسم لأول مرة

→ We have a house with a garden.

→ I've got a new camera. Have you ever had an operation?

→ We have got a car . / he's a player in our football team

→ He is a teacher / My uncle is an engineer.

٢- لنشير إلى واحد من عدد / مجموعة

٣- لنشير إلى وظائف الأشخاص

٤- تستخدم an / a في الجمل الدالة على التعجب قبل الاسم المفرد:

★ *What a clever student! / ✓ what an exciting film !*

٥- تستخدم an / a مع التعابير الدالة على العدد والتمن والسرعة وأدوات التجزئة والكميات :

A dozen / a couple / a pair / a thousand / a hundred / a cup / an hour / a lot

(A pair of shoes / a couple of minutes / 80 kilometers an hour)

٦- قبل أسماء بعض الأمراض الشائعة: ( a cold / a headache / a toothache / a stomachache )

٧- قبل الجنسيات والصفات المتبوعة باسم مفرد :

→ He is an English boy.      ⊗ I read an exciting story

وبالطبع لا نستخدم a / an قبل الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء التي لا تعد ولا الأسماء المعنوية.

*Fish is my favourite food. I'm wearing black shoes.*

### The definite article " the " :

نستخدم أداة التعريف " the " في الحالات الآتية :

١- قبل الاسم الذي تكرر في الجملة الثانية وتم ذكره في الجملة الأولى ( نكرة أصبح معرفة )

▶ I have got a house with a garden. The house is small, but the garden is huge.

٢- مع الأسماء الفريدة في الكون ..

The sun – the moon – the universe – the world – the horizon -the earth- the country- the town  
– the sea- the sky- the pyramids –the high dam – the state

▶ Cairo is the capital of Egypt . - The sun rises in the east.

ولكن مع كلمة *space* لا نستخدم *the* عندما نقصد الفضاء الخارجي لاحظ الآتي:

→ There are millions of stars in space. - I tried to park my car, but the space was too small.

٣- قبل الاختراعات والاكتشافات

(the telephone – the computer – the television – the plane- the radio.....)

➤ The plane has made travel very fast. ⇔ The computer is a wonderful invention

٤- قبل اسم الحيوان المفرد لنشير إلى النوع كله ( ويأتي بعده الفعل في صيغة المفرد )

★ *The camel bears thirst* . ( All camels bear thirst )

➤ *The giraffe has a long neck* . ( All giraffes have long necks )

٥- قبل صفات المقارنة القصوى ( التفضيل )

- The computer is the most important modern invention .

- Ali is the tallest boy in the class .

٦- قبل جزئي المقارنة ← كلما ..... كلما

- The more you work, the more you earn .

٧- قبل الصفة لنشير إلى الكل أو الجمع ( ويأتي بعدها فعل في صيغة الجمع )

→ *The poor* = poor people      *the rich* = rich people

➤ (The blind, the young, the old, the dead, the living, the innocent, the brave)

→ The rich should help the poor = Rich people should help poor people.

٨- قبل الآلات الموسيقية بعد ( play – listen to – learn – teach ) ونضع a لو كانت الآلة غير محددة

★ *Play* (the piano, the violin, the drum, the guitar, the lute, the harp.....)

⚡ *He likes to play the guitar every day.* → *Heba wants to buy a piano*

٩- قبل أجزاء اليوم العبارات التي تشير للزمن والاتجاه وأجزاء الجسم

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, the present – the past – the back – the  
front – the body – the brain- the head.....

١٠- قبل أسماء الفنادق والمسارح والنوادي والمطاعم ودور السينما أسماء الهيئات والمنظمات والألقاب والمناخ:

the cinema - the internet - the office, the radio , the theatre , the army , the post office

the government – the police –the United Nations – the climate – the weather – the press ...

١١- تستخدم the قبل أسماء الأماكن التالية إذا استخدمت لغير غرضها الأساسي ( للزيارة مثلا )

(School – university – hospital – prison – mosque – church – market)



- My father went to the school to meet the headmaster yesterday. ( As a visitor )
- My father went to school yesterday. ( As a teacher )

١٢- قبل أسماء البحار والمحيطات والأنهار والقنوات.

The Mediterranean sea - The Red sea - the pacific ocean - the River Nile - the Suez Canal  
The Atlantic ocean - the Amazon - The Panama Canal - The Indian ocean

١٣- قبل أسماء سلاسل الجبال ومجموعات البحيرات ومجموعات الجزر والصحاري والواحات

The Alps - جبال الالب - The Himalayas - جبال الهمالايا - The Andes - جبال الاندز - The Great lakes

The Caribbean islands - جزر الكاريبي - the Bahamas - جزر البهاما - the West Indies - جزر الهند الغربية

the Sahara desert - الصحراء الكبرى - The western/eastern desert - the siwa oasis

١٤- قبل أسماء البلاد التي بها الممالك والجمهوريات والإمارات والولايات المركبة والتي تحتوي هذه الكلمات:

(Kingdom / united / إمارة / emirate / اتحاد / Union / جمهورية / republic / ولاية / States / مملكة / Kingdom)

- The United States of America \ The USA. - الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية
- The united kingdom / the UK - المملكة المتحدة
- The Arab Republic of Egypt. \ The A.R.E
- The United Arab Emirates \ The U. A. E - الإمارات المتحدة
- the European union/ the E U - الاتحاد الأوروبي
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. /the K.S.A - المملكة العربية السعودية

١٥- نستخدم the قبل الجهات الأصلية

The north of - The south of - The east of - The west of

١٦- ونستخدم the مع أرقام الترتيب الآتية:

The only.....the last, the first, the second, the third, the fourth.....etc.

Ex: Asmaa was the only girl who attended the lesson.

١٧- قبل أسماء الصحف والكتب المقدسة:

The times - صحيفة التايمز / The holy Quran/ the bible - الكتاب المقدس

١٨- مع الألقاب التي لم يذكر معها اسم:

The queen / the prince/ the king/ the president/ the professor

١٩- مع الكلمات التي تدل على العائلة والجنسية:

The French / the English/ the British / the smiths

٢٠- مع الأسماء المعرفة بالإضافة (تخصيص الاسم أو اسم مسبق بجملة وصل):

(The child that I met - the girl in white dress - the dinner which I made )

-The fish which we had for dinner last night was delicious.

-I'm wearing the black shoes I bought yesterday.

٢١- قبل الكلمة التي يأتي بعدها of: ➔ I like the weather of Alexandria.

### ولا نستخدم the في الحالات الآتية :-

١- مع الأسماء التي تعد في حاله الجمع بوجه عام

Ex: Flowers have nice smell . ( All kinds of flowers )

والله عند التخصص. the flowers in my garden are beautiful.

٢- لا نضع the قبل television إذا قصدنا برامج التلفزيون

Ex: I watched a movie on television . - I usually watch TV in the evening.

والله نضع the قبل television إذا قصدنا جهاز التلفزيون

Ex: He put the glass on the television . - Can you turn off the television, please?

٣- قبل الأسماء التالية إذا استخدمت في غرضها الأساسي (الذي أنشئت لأجله)

School - university - hospital - bed - prison - mosque - church - market

Ex: He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food .

٤- قبل اسم البحيرة المفردة أو الجبل المفرد أو الجزر المفردة.



39 I finished ..... homework before I went out



- |              |                 |                    |               |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| a- a         | b an            | c the              | d no article  |
| 40 .....     | school holidays | are starting soon. |               |
| a- a         | b an            | c the              | d no article  |
| 41 I made    | a/the           | new friend         | recently.     |
| a- a         | b an            | c the              | d no article  |
| 42 At night, | we can see      | a/the              | moon in ..... |
| a- a         | b an            | c the              | d no article  |
|              |                 | sky                |               |

### 1— Complete each space with one word

It's day one (1)..... a new school in a new town, you've got all the paper and pens you need. You're (2)..... cool new clothes. But you don't know anyone and you're not sure where (3)..... go. Starting at a new school feels so hard (4)..... you don't have any friends there to help you. It's very easy to (5).....stressed, but life will get easier. Here (6)..... some advice to help you.

You can only 1..... friends if you spend time with them. The best way to 2..... this is to join any clubs or (3)..... Sports you like. Go online or look 4..... the notice board at your school and find out what's happening. If you're (5)..... of a team, your teammates (6)..... feel connected to you and that connection could become a friendship.

While you 1..... busy talking to other students don't (2)..... to study. Remember to 2..... your homework so you don't have any problems (3)..... your teachers. Those teachers can also 4..... you some advice on (5)..... to make friends and enjoy life and you're in new town, talk 6..... them too

My friend and I are not the same. He is a 1....., relaxed person. I'm the opposite. I 2..... excited very easily and worry (3)..... everything. He and I don't always agree with (4) ..... other: maybe that's why we are best friends. I hope we will always be (5)..... friends. Maybe we will become parents and grandparents one day, and our children and grandchildren will play together and ..... (6) ..... best friends, too.

### 2- Translate

1-In recent years, the Egyptians are keen on restoring their glories to keep pace with progress in the developed countries.

2-Tolerance creates an atmosphere of love and unity among individuals of the same country.

3-We must unite and stand as one man behind our beloved president who works in silence for the sake of the prosperity of Egypt.

4-Only the individual himself can develop his potentials. But, like any other living being, he needs an atmosphere of warmth to give him a feeling of inner security to express himself.

5-A lot of people protest against globalization as they think it only serves the sake of the rich countries, not the poor ones

١- لا ينبغي ان نحكم على الناس قبل ان نمتلك معلومات كافية عنهم حتى نكون عادلين فى حكمنا

٢-ان القراءة للجميع هو مشروع ثقافى عظيم يهدف الى نشر عادة القراءة بين الناس من مختلف الأعمار

٣- إن ثروة مصر الحقيقية تكمن فى مواردها البشرية و إبداع شبابها و تميزه فى كافة المجالات

٤- ان موقع مصر الجغرافى المتميز وكذلك آثارها القديمة الرائعة قد جعلها من أهم الدول السياحية فى العالم

٥-العالم أنحاء جميع فى المثقفين معظم لدى للمعرفة المفضل المصدر هو الكتاب سيظل

٦- يجب علينا تقليل كمية التلوث البيئى لأنه يمثل خطرا كبيرا على حياة البشر والنباتات والحيوانات

## Unit 5 Communications

## Key vocabulary

communication	اتصال	app	تطبيق/برنامج
internet	الانترنت	security	امن
technology	التكنولوجيا	smartphone	الهاتف الذكي
connected	متصل	hack	يخترق
malware	برمجيات خبيثة	phishing	الاحتيال/الخداع
cyberbullying	التنمر الالكتروني	uploading	رفع ملفات/معلومات على النت
scam	احتيال/ الغش	posting photos	نشر الصور
downloading	التحميل من النت		

## Lessons 1&amp;2

machine	الآلة	cool	رائع
no longer	لم يعد	latest	أحدث/آخر
expert	خبير	message	رسالة
control	يتحكم	important	هام
heating	التدفئة	similar	مشابه
lighting	الاضاءة	disadvantages	عيوب
decision	قرار	possible	ممکن
criminal	مجرم	online	متصل بالانترنت
rubbish bin	سلة مهملات	flexible	مرن
empty	فارغ/يفرغ	arrangement	ترتيبات
imagine	يتخيل	prediction	تنبؤ
driverless	ذاتية القيادة	Sat nav	الملاحة عبر الاقمار الصناعية
collect	يجمع/يحضر	intention	نية/قصد
electric	كهربى	definitely	بالتأكيد
petrol	بنزين	probably	من المحتمل
accident	حادثة	advert	اعلان
safer	اكثر امانا	introduce	يقدم
enough	كاف	abroad	خارج البلاد
business	عمل تجارى	possibility	امكانية
steal	يسرق	flying taxis	التاكسيات الطائرة
information	معلومات	test	اختبار/يختبر
organization	منظمة	completely	تماما/كليا
airport	مطار	space	الفضاء
power station	محطة طاقة	brilliant	لامع/بارع/ماتلق
major	رئيسى/اساسى	ready	جاهز
cause	سبب/يسبب	Book=reserve	يجرز
link	يربط/يوصل	robot	انسان الى
system	نظام	choose	يختار
illegally	بصورة غير شرعية	company	شركة
worldwide	عالمى/فى جميع انحاء العالم	clothes	ملابس
communicate	يتواصل	ring	يلدق/يرن/خاتم



programme	برنامج	paper	ورق
create	يخلق/ينتج	article	مقال
device	جهاز	evidence	دليل

### Lesson s 3 & 4

careful	حذر/حريص	properly	ملائم/مناسب
focus	يركز	recognize	يتعرف على
danger	خطر	strange	غريب
credit card	بطاقة ائتمان	website	موقع انتالنت
teenager	مراهق	anti-virus	مضاد للفيروسات
personal	شخصي	software	برمجيات
details	التفاصيل	mention	يذكر
delete	يحذف/يلغي	suggest	يقترح
comment	تعليق	safe	امن
surprised	مندعش	poster	ملصق/اعلان
worried	قلق	add	يضيف
password	كلمة سر	change	يغير /يبدل
blog	مدونة	lock	يخلق/يقفل
advert	اعلان	social media	شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي
free	مجاني/حر	embarrassing	محرج/مريبك
click	يدوس على	unkind	غير عطوف/ودود
furious	شديد الغضب	presentation	عرض/تقديم
account	حساب	project	مشروع
creative	مبدع/خلاق	find out	يكتشف
take turns	يتناوب الادوار	conclude	يستنتج/يستخلص

## Expressions & Prepositions

talk to	يتحدث الى/مع	a worldwide network	شبكة عالمية
Make a decision	يتخذ قرار	embarrassing photos	صور محرجة
hack into organisations	يقتحم منظمة	ask for	يطلب
Cause security problems	يسبب مشاكل امنية	make comments	يلقب
worried about	قلق على	help.....with	يساعد ..في
communicate with	يتواصل مع (شخص)	satellite navigation	ملاحة بالقمر الصناعي
break into	يقتحم	careful about	حريص علي
focus on	يركز على	driverless car	سيارة بلا قائد
personal details	تفاصيل شخصية	stay safe	يبقى امن
go online	يدخل على النت	find out	يكتشف
click on a link	ينقر علي الرابط	spend.... with	يقضي مع

## Definitions

communication	systems to communicate
internet	a worldwide computer network
technology	the use of science to create devices for everyday use
connected	when more than one thing is joined or linked
app	a computer programme
security	to protect a place or person
smartphone	a device that can connect to the internet
hack	when a computer system is broken into illegally
uploading	to send data onto another computer (over the internet)
downloading	to get data from another computer, usually using the Internet
scam	a clever but dishonest plan, usually to get money
malware	software that is designed to get onto a computer and cause harm to the information there or problems with the way it works
phishing	the activity of tricking people by getting them to give their identity, bank account numbers and then using these to steal money from them
cyberbullying	the activity of using messages on social networking sites, emails, text messages, etc. to frighten or upset somebody

## Language notes

<b>1-connect</b> (يوصل (شي/بسلوك)	She connected her computer to the printer.
<b>contact</b> يتصل ب(بدون حرف جر)	I contacted my brother to tell him the news
<b>communicate with</b> يتواصل مع	I communicate with my friends on the internet
<b>2-Discipline</b> النظام (الانضباط) يهذب/يعاقب	<b>system</b> نظام عمل (منظومة)
Some parents complained about the school's strict discipline The country is rightly proud of its legal/educational system	
<b>3-Social (problems/classes/issues)</b> اجتماعي (للاشياء/ المجتمع)	<b>sociable</b> اجتماعي/ودود للأشخاص
<b>4 - other + اسم جمع</b> - <b>others</b> بدون اسم (آخرون) //	<b>- another + اسم مفرد (إضافي - زيادة)</b>
Some people like English. Other people don't like it. I like this cake, give me another one. Some people like English. Others don't like it.	
<b>5-rob + يسرق (شخص/مكان)</b>	A gang robbed the bank yesterday. They robbed him of his money.
<b>rob somebody of something</b>	
<b>steal + يسرق شيء</b>	The thief stole her bag The thief stole my money.
<b>6-download</b> (يحمل من النت)	I'm going to download some information about space from the internet.
<b>upload</b> (يرفع معلومات الى الانترنت)	It might take 10 minutes to upload this video to the website
<b>Overload</b> (يفرط في التحميل/الاستخدام)	Be careful not to overload the washing machine
<b>unload</b> (يفرغ الحمولة)	the driver unloaded some boxes from the back of the truck
<b>load</b> (يحمل/يشحن بضائع)	it took an hour to load the van.
<b>7-connected to</b> متصل ب(شبكة/نظام/جهاز)	<b>connected with</b> على علاقة ب/ مرتبط ب
<b>contact with = communication with (n.)</b>	<b>I needed contact with the outside world.</b>
<b>Keep/be in contact with</b> يكون/يبقى على اتصال ب	<b>lose contact with</b> يفقد التواصل مع

8 - device ..... اداة او اله \* devise ..... يبتكر \* advice.... نصيحه ... \* advise..... ينصح

Mobiles are excellent devices.

9-electrical (صفة) كهربائي اى يتعامل مع الكهرباء (لوصف الاعطال الاشخاص المعدات)

electrical (equipment / wires / appliances / fault / engineer / device / fuse)

» electric (صفة) كهربى اى يعمل بالكهرباء (لوصف الادوات والاجهزة)

♣ electric (car / washing machine / kettle / guitar / current / light / oven / iron / fan).

10- need(s) to be + p.p or v (ing) يحتاج ان

The car needs to be mended. = The car needs mending.

11-» collect يجمع / We need to collect information (data) ct money / collect evidence / rubbish

» collect يذهب ليأخذ / She has gone to collect her son from school .

12-Mass media وسائل الاعلام

social media وسائل التواصل الاجتماعى

13-scam احتيال

scan فحص

14. like / unlike / as / alike / such as:

\* like + اسم / صفة / اسم + ضمير/ اسم (( مثل - تعبر عن شى غير حقيقى))

\* He works like a machine. \* She ran like a mad dog. \* Do you still write like this?

\* unlike : على عكس

\* Unlike her sister, Salma is hard-working and studious. \* She has blue eyes unlike her mother.

\* as + اسم / وظيفة / جملة كاملة (مثل - تعبر عن تشبيه حقيقى)

\* My father works as a doctor.

\* Do this experiment as I do it.

\* train / work / act + as + : وظيفة

\* He trained as a lawyer for three years.

## Reading

### Lesson 1

## The internet of things

1.....

Communication is no longer about people talking to one another, but about machines talking to machines. This is known as the Internet of Things (IOT). Technology is developing so fast that experts believe everyone will be connected to the IOT in a few years.

2.....

Many things in our own homes are going to be connected to the IOT. Already, people can control their heating and lighting from their phones, but in the future computers will make the decisions for us. They'll even be able to say when the rubbish bins need to be emptied and control how much water we use!

3.....

Cars can already connect to the internet using smartphones, but imagine if you can get a driverless car to come and collect you using an app on your phone. All driverless cars will be electric and much cleaner than petrol ones. Experts think our roads will be safer as there will be fewer accidents using driverless cars.

4.....

Many people don't think IOT is safe enough yet. Computers collect information about people and businesses which criminals can steal. They use this information to hack into organisations like hospitals, power stations and airports, and cause major security problems



## Lesson 4

Last week, I was playing online when I saw an advert for a free game. I clicked on the link and wrote my name, address and some bank details. When I tried to download the game nothing happened. It was a scam!

My dad was furious because they stole money from his bank account and my computer stopped working properly! Don't click on links you don't recognise and never give your personal details on a strange website. Oh, and remember to use anti-virus software to stop thieves!

**STAY SAFE ONLINE**

Don't add your personal details to a website  
 Change your password often  
 Don't click on a link you don't recognize  
 Lock your phone  
 Lock your social media accounts  
 Don't upload embarrassing photos  
 Don't save bank details on a website  
 Use anti-virus software  
 Use different passwords on different websites  
 Don't write unkind comments about other people

تدريبات علي الكلمات

**Exercises on Vocabulary**

**1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d**

- 1-Communication is no longer about people talking to one -----  
 a – else                      b – other                      c – others                      d – another
- 2- Speech is the fastest method of ----- between people.  
 a – communication      b – communicative      c – connection      d – communicate
3. the social networking ..... help people to communicate with each other  
 a. side                      b. sight                      c. site                      d. sightseeing
- 4-I will drive to the school to.....the children  
 a-correct                      b- connect                      c- contact                      d- collect
5. He was punished for ..... bad comments on the referee  
 a. making                      b. doing                      c. playing                      d. taking
6. Scientists are doing their best to develop cheaper communication .....  
 a. devises                      b. advices                      c. advises                      d. devices
7. The boy only speaks Chinese, so he cannot ..... with the other children in the class  
 a. correct                      b. connect                      c. communicate                      d. contact
8. My .....point of view is that we shouldn't offer him the job.  
 a. person                      b. personnel                      c. personality                      d. personal
- 9- ..... is a device that can connect to the internet  
 a – Smartphone                      b – A mixer                      c – A radio                      d – An Axe
- 10- A ..... car is driven electronically without a human driver  
 a – driving                      b – driven                      c – driverless                      d – drive
- 11-All the driverless car will be -----  
 a – electrical                      b – electrician                      c –electric                      d –electricity
- 12-Internet Criminals----- into organisations like hospitals , airports and power station  
 a – hijack                      b – hate                      c – hack                      d – hike
- 13- ..... is the use of science to create devices for everyday use.  
 a – Tourism                      b – Terrorism                      c – Technology                      d – Biology
- 14- Leila's parents have bought her all the latest----- a computer . a mobile and a tablet  
 a – communication      b – technology                      c – connection                      d – safety
- 15- ..... are the people who hurt or cause problem to the internet users.  
 a – Cyberbullying                      b – Cyper-cafe                      c –Cyper-net                      d – Spiderman
- 16- Teenagers are not always careful about----- their personal details  
 a – downloading                      b – loading                      c – uploading                      d – overloading
- 17- When I use the internet , I find advertisement asking for personal details .It is a -----  
 a – scan                      b –scar                      c – scam                      d – span

- 18-A.....is a personal website diary for other people to read.  
a- blog                      b- block                      c- bulk                      d- bulb
19. I have a new ..... on my smartphone which helps me practise foreign languages.  
a) hack                      b) app                      c) connection                      d) scam
- 20- .....software that is intended to damage or disable computers and computer systems.  
a-Programme                      b-tableware                      c -Welfare                      d- Maleware
- 21-Have you read about the .....development in computers?  
a- latter                      b- later                      c- least                      d- latest
- 22-Parents should teach their children to behave .....in public  
a) proper                      b) property                      c) preparatory                      d) properly
- 23-.....to use anti-virus software to stop thieves  
a) forget                      b) remind                      c) send                      d) remember
- 24-The Magdi Yacoub Heart foundation is one of the largest charity ..... in Egypt.  
a) schools                      b) clubs                      c) organizations                      d) societies
25. My friend couldn't ..... me after I had put on a lot of weight.  
a. realize                      b. organize                      c. recognize                      d. sterilize
- 26-He trained ..... a doctor for three years.  
a. like                      b. such                      c. similar                      d. as
27. You should use a strong.....which can't be discovered easily  
a – password                      b – passport                      c – pass way                      d –keyword
28. I am ashamed because she has put me in an .....situation  
a – nice                      b – good                      c – embarrassing                      d – remarkable
29. I sometimes pay for my goods using my .....card  
a – cheque                      b – cash                      c – credit                      d – carrot
30. It was a scam so my dad was furious because they stole money from his bank .....  
a – accountant                      b – accounting                      c – account                      d – count
31. chat with my friends on the internet when they are .....  
a – in line                      b –by line                      c – offline                      d – online
32. Look at this.....the phone company is going to introduce a flexible mobile-  
a – advert                      b – advertise                      c – advantage                      d – addition
32. I read people's blogs and make .....on what they write.  
a. contacts                      b. connections                      c. comments                      d. commands

## Grammar

### صيغ المستقبل Forms of future



١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

#### ١. التكوين Form:

يكون المستقبل البسيط من will ('ll) + inf

➤ The party will start at two o'clock. ➤ He will travel to London tomorrow

#### ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old.

➤ His school will be 50 years old next year

١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمل): Future facts

E.g. Your bag looks heavy. I Will help you carry it.

٢. عرض مساعدة: Offering help

E.g. <u>Will</u> you <u>help</u> me do my homework, please?	٣. Asking for help طلب مساعدة
E.g. I think it <u>will rain</u> tomorrow. Do you think that Cairo <u>will be</u> bigger in the future? I expect that Egypt <u>will achieve</u> progress in all fields.	٤. Prediction (التنبؤ بدون دليل)
E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll <u>see</u> who is there. ➤ That's the phone. I <u>will answer</u> it. ➤ I'm hungry. I <u>think</u> I <u>will have</u> a sandwich.	٥. Quick decision القرار السريع قرارا يكون الان
I <u>will buy</u> you a new computer when you pass the exam.	٦. Promise الوعد
E.g. I <u>will call</u> the police if you do that again.	٧. Threat التهديد
E.g. take your umbrella with you or you <u>will get</u> wet	٨. Warning التحذير
* You sweep the floor and I <u>will cook</u> the dinner. * You do the typing and I <u>will check</u> it later.	٩. توزيع الوظائف والمهام والادوار (بين المتحدث وافراد اخرين)
Look at these clouds. it will probably rain	١٠. مع دليل حاصر مع وجود ظروف مثل Definitely/certainly/probably

١٠ - يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية :

After/ As soon as/ When / Before / By the time	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)	مستقبل Will+ inf
مصدر + will (won't) + فاعل مصدر / don't مصدر	Till/until	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)

Ex- As soon as/When Ali **gets** home, he **will have** dinner

➤ He **won't leave** until his sister **arrives/has arrived**

➤ **Don't press** this button **until** the light **turns** green.

مصدر الفعل + will not( won't) + V.(inf)

### ٣. النفي Negative

في حالة النفي نستخدم (won't + المصدر)

### ٤. السؤال Question

Will +. subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل؟

Yes / No نتبع الآتي :

➔ **Will you send us some photos?** Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

مصدر الفعل + will + subject + inf.....اداة الاستفهام.

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

⚡ **Where will Dina go at the weekend?** - I think she will go to the park.

### ٥. الكلمات الدالة Keywords

نستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الآتية :

predict-expect -hope- think – believe – promise – wonder - suppose	افعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe -	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات
tomorrow - next (week/month/year) - in the future - soon - in 2030 -	كلمات



## ٢. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to + inf

## ١. التكوين Form:

١. في حالة الإثبات والنفي: يتكون المستقبل من (

I → am (not)  
 He, She, It → is (not) + ( going to ) + مصدر الفعل  
 We, You, They → are ( not)

EX → They are going to visit an ancient site.

→ I'm not going to visit a museum, I'm very busy.

## ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ننتهي من الترتيب له)

E.g.1- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)

2- We're going to stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already))

3- She is going to buy a new computer. She has already made her plan.

لاحظ إذا كان القرار فوري أو الآن نستخدم will :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل ( نراة أو نعرفة أو نسمعه مع كلمات /think /believe/ أو شيء على وشك

الحدوث أو مع كلمات التحذير أو التنبيه /lookout! /watch out ! /take care /

E.g. 1- There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.

2- Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.

3- Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!

4- Watch out! The baby is going to fall.

5- It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.

6- It's six a.m. and it's already 25°C. It is going to be very hot today

7- How pale that girl is! I believe / I think/ she is going to faint

8- He can't swim. He is going to drown.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للإنسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فنأخذ Will مثل :

E.g.1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.

2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!

3- Sara is a good student .I think she will pass all her exams.

ولكن لاحظ المواقف المؤقتة تعتبر أدلة واضحة

\* My brother is revising well. I think he's going to pass the test.

٣- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up...mind)

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?

- B: I'm going to play computer games.

## ٣. السؤال Question:

Is/Are +. subject + going +to inf.....مصدر الفعل?

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نجب الاتي :

→ Are they going to do their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

مصدر الفعل.....+ is/are + subject +going + inf.....أداة الاستفهام

➤ What **are you going to** do at the weekend?- I'm going to visit my grandparents

### ٣. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

#### ١. التكوين Form

**am/is/are + v. ing**

#### ٢. الاستخدام Usage

١- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل :

**arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought**

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's **spending** his holiday in Paris.

-We **are going** on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets

They **are flying** to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets

\* I'm **Travelling** for Rome tomorrow afternoon. Everything is already arranged

٢- يستخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزيارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

e.g. He's **getting** married next Friday. We **are giving** a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.

The school inspector **is coming** on Thursday.

٣- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه الافعال التي تستلزم ترتيبات

**(go /come/ visit=see /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive/leave/ (have/give) a party**

- I'm **meeting** them on Saturday.

- They're **going** tomorrow.

I'm **doing** a test next Monday. Our class **is visiting** a museum tomorrow

-We're **eating** dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

٤- يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شيء في المستقبل نتيجة للترتيب لفعل حدث آخر.

-Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. **She is helping** her mother to prepare for a family party.

- I can't meet you tomorrow as I **am doing** the shopping.

I can't see you tomorrow, I'm **meeting** a friend off at the airport



### ٤. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع البسيط

← يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات والمسرح والسينما والمدرسة والحصص والامتحانات ..... الخ

e.g. Your train **leaves** at 6 am tomorrow.

The first class **begins** at 8 o'clock am.

-our next exams **start** in may.

-What time **does your bus arrive** on Saturday?

#### 1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1-Don't be late , the bus ..... At exactly ten o'clock.

a- Leaves

b- going to leave

c- has left

d- left

2-A lot of people are waiting for the museum to open. it .....busy there today.

a- Is being

b- was

c- is going to be

d- has been

3-It is very hot in the house. I ..... on the air conditioner.

a- Am turning

b- turn

c- will turn

d- am going to turn

4-We cannot use classroom five tomorrow because they.....the walls.

- a- Paint                      b- will have painted                      c- are painting                      d- will paint
- 5- Your bags look heavy. I ..... you to carry them.  
a will be helped                      b am helping                      c help                      d will help
- 6- The teacher says that we ..... relative clauses next week.  
a going to study                      b study                      c are studying                      d studying
- 7- My grandfather..... 70 on his next birthday!  
a is being                      b will be                      c is going to be                      d will have been
- 8- It's 35 degrees and it's only 7 a.m. It ..... very hot today.  
a was                      b is going to be                      c is being                      d will be
- 9- They .....a party next week. Everything is arranged.  
a. have                      b. are having                      c. are going to have                      d. have had
- 10-Our last lesson ..... at two o'clock this afternoon.  
a-is finishing                      b-will finish                      c-finishes                      d-going to finish
- 11- There are a lot of people in the room. It..... difficult to find a chair.  
a-is                      b-will be                      c-is going to be                      d- will have been
- 12-Look, there's a sandstorm. I ..... the windows.  
a-will close                      b-close                      c-am gong to close                      d-am closing
- 13-There are no clouds in the sky today. I think that it..... very hot.  
a- is going to be                      b- will be                      c- is being                      d- is
- 14- I feel terrible with a severe stomach. I think I..... be sick.  
a should                      b am going to                      c am to                      d. will
- 15- We ..... married next month. Would you like to come to the wedding?  
a-will have got                      b-are getting                      c-will get                      d-got
- 16- I think it ..... be hot tomorrow.  
a is                      b is going to                      c will be                      d going to
- 17- He .....work in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.  
a. is leaving                      b. is going to leave                      c. will leave                      d. leaves
18. The film ..... at 7.30 this evening.  
a- starts                      b- will start                      c- started                      d- is starting
- 19- She.....an engineer when she leaves university. That is her plan,  
a- will become                      b- has become                      c- is going to become                      d- becomes
- 20- Someone's at the door. I.....who it is  
a- am seeing                      b- will see                      c- am going to see                      d- see
21. There's a book club meeting after school and everyone.....there.  
a) is going to go                      b) will go                      c) are going to go                      d) goes
22. The train to Cairo is on platform four and it .....in thirty minutes.  
a) is leaving                      b) will be leaving                      c) leaves                      d) will leave
23. We.....a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?  
a) will have                      b) going to have                      c) are having                      d) have
- 24-Take your umbrella with you or you ..... wet.  
a) get                      b) will get                      c) are getting                      d) would get
25. He hasn't studied hard. I think he.....this exam.  
a- will fail                      b- fails                      c- is going to fail                      d- failed
26. I expect Ahmed .....through his exams.  
a- is getting                      b- is going to get                      c- will get                      d- would get
27. Go and see that film. I'm sure that you.....it.  
a- will enjoy                      b- are enjoying                      c- are going to enjoy                      d- enjoy
28. Look out! The rock is loose. It.....on your head.  
a- is going to fall                      b- will fall                      c- is falling                      d- falls
29. I think it ..... rain because the sky is really dark.  
a) is going to rain                      b) is raining                      c) rains                      d) will rain
30. The earth is very crowded. People.....on the moon.  
a. are living                      b. will live                      c. live                      d. are going to live
31. Watch out! The baby .....  
a. will fall                      b. is falling                      c. is going to fall                      d. will be fallen
- 32- I'm sure the match.....really exciting.  
a. will be                      b. is being                      c. is going to be                      d. would be



33- I've have decided that I .....part in the next competition.

- a. going to take      b. will take      c. am taking      d. take

#### 4-Complete the following with a word in each space

It is clear that we are living in the (1).....of the internet. The internet is one of the (2).....effective means of telecommunications . It has great benefits(3).....our daily life. This is because of several (4)..... Firstly, it helps us to communicate our friends and relatives abroad. Secondly, it provides different (5)..... on different subjects . Thirdly, it makes us in (6)..... with the latest current events all over the world

To (1)..... safe online , you shouldn't add your personal details(2).....a website . You should also change your password often . Don't click on a(3)..... you don't recognise. You should lock your phone and your social (4)..... accounts. You(5).....use anti-virus software and use different passwords on different websites .Don't write(6)..... comments about other people

Today, the most common forms of personal and business communications (1) ..... mobile phone calls, text messages and emails. Many people now use smart phones. These are phones (2) ..... computers (3) ..... can connect to the internet and (4)..... emails. In the future, (5)..... only thing that we can be sure of is that technology is not (6) ..... to stand still.

The computer is the most important (1)..... in the twentieth century. Children enjoy(2).....computers. They help (3)..... with people in other countries very quickly. Computers store a lot of information. You can work at home if you have a computer. Computers are now used in (4)..... fields. We can now use computers to(5).....a new language. Doctors use computers to help (6)..... diagnose diseases and treat patients.

Cars can already connect (1)..... the internet using smartphones, but imagine (2).....you can get a driverless car to come and collect you using (3)..... app on your phone. All driverless cars will (4).....electric and much cleaner than petrol ones. Experts (5)..... our roads will be safer and there (6).....be fewer accidents using driverless cars.

#### Translation

##### (A) Translate into Arabic:

1- The spread of social networking sites has changed every person's ways of socializing and communicating with friends and acquaintances

2- Spare time is for relaxation and practicing favourite hobbies. It mustn't be spent foolishly or unwisely. So a pre plan is highly recommended for your spare time

3- . Modern technology plays a vital role in education, so schools have been supplied with computers and modern laboratories

4- . Ministry of tourism has recently succeeded in attracting many tourists. That's why, the national income has increased

5- Thanks to the World Wide Web, you can go around the wide world in minutes. You just press some buttons and move a mouse to find yourself wandering everywhere

6- In recent years, the Egyptians are keen on restoring their glories to keep pace with progress in the developed countries

### (B) Translate only into English:

١- لقد تمكنا بالكمبيوتر والانترنت ان نكون على اتصال بالآخرين فى كل انحاء العالم

٢- بدون الضوء والحرارة التي نحصل عليهما من الشمس ما كانت هناك حياة علي كوكب الأرض

٣- تلعب وسائل الاعلام دورا حيويا في زيادة الوعي بالمخاطر الناجمة عن التلوث البيئي

٤- لابد أن نعمل ليل نهار لزيادة الإنتاج ومضاعفة الدخل القومى لتوفير حياة أفضل للجميع

٥- بفضل التقدم الهائل في وسائل الاتصالات والمواصلات تحول العالم إلى قرية صغيرة

٦- يبذل العلماء والباحثون جهود عظيمة طوال الوقت لمحاربة الأمراض المزمنة والمميتة

## Unit 6 Learning from literature

## Key vocabulary

hay	قش/تبين	poet	شاعر
plot	قطعة ارض	poetry	شعر
dig	يحفّر/ينتقب	poem	قصيدة
gravel	حصى	novel	رواية
currant row	صف من العنب (المجفف)	lock	يغلق
rhythm	الوزن الشعري	rhyme	قافية (الشعر) يتناغم

## Lessons 1&amp;2

literature	الادب	path	ممر
author	مؤلف	pieces	قطع
die	يموت	grass	حشائش
later	فيما بعد	follow	يتبع
weather	الطقس	rules	قواعد
lawyer	محامي	unfriendly	غير ودود
writer	كاتب	through	خلال
travel	يسافر	else	آخر
warmer	اكثر دفئا	garden	حديقة
improve	يحسن	instead	بدلا من
a while	فترة قصيرة	avoid	يتجنب
wife	زوجة	Faculty of arts	كلية الاداب
kidnap	يخطف	trouble	مشكلة/مازق
Pacific	الهادي	cause	يسبب
strange	غريب	preparation	اعداد/تجهيز
case	حالة	wedding party	حفل زفاف
successful	ناجح	busy	مشغول
treasure	كنز	comics	مجلة هزلية
adventure	مغامرة	niece	ابنة الاخ او الاخت
pirates	قراصنة	university	الجامعة
popular	محبوب/شعبي	favour	معروف
gardener	بستاني	suppose	يفترض
tools	أدوات	respond	يستجيب
key	مفتاح	request	طلب
behind	خلف	formal	رسمي
serious	جاد/خطير	informal	غير رسمي
seem	يبدو	neighbour	جار
wish	يتمنى/أمنية	daughter	ابنة
island	جزيرة	possibly	ربما

## Lesson s 3 &amp; 4

verse	بيت شعر	especially	خصوصاً
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title	عنوان (كتاب / قصة)	boring	ممل
rhyme	قافية (الشعر) يتناغم	both	كلا
rhythm	الوزن الشعري	interesting	شيق
candle	شمعة	activity	نشاط
dress	يرتدى	hate	يكره
quite	تماما / الى حد ما	outside	خارج
hop	يقفز	fair	عادل
grow up	يكبر	fun	متعة
have to	يجب ان	length	طول
clear	واضح	clearly	بوضوح
street	كلمة سر	dislike	يكره
still	ما زال	reason	سبب
describe	يصف	publish	ينشر
season	فصل	publisher	ناشر
situation	موقف	complete	يكمل
everyday	كل يوم	main idea	الفكرة الرئيسية
however	بالرغم	That's why	لذلك
disagree about	يختلف في	compare	يقارن

## Expressions & Prepositions

At the age of	في سن	Put something away	يضع شيء ما في مكانه
decide to	يقرر ان	Keep the gravel walk	يلزم الطريق المغطى بالحصى
improve his health	يحسن صحته	on his way home	في طريقه للمنزل
best known for	مشهور بـ	mix with	يختلط بـ
Be made into a film	حولت الى فيلم	Do a favour	يقدم معروف
as well as	بالاضافة الى	in winter	في الشتاء
no one else but	لا احد باستثناء	popular with	محبوب لدى
Stay on the path	يبقى على الطريق	In the street	في الشارع
A line of	صف من	In different seasons	في الفصول المختلفة
different from	مختلف عن	have fun	يستمتع
Make a preparation for	يجهز / يستعد لـ	Have rhythm	ذو إيقاع
Quite the other way	على العكس تماما	feel differently	لديه شعور مختلف
Break up	يفتت	a mind map	خطيرة ذهنية

### Definitions

hay	dried grass that people use to feed animals
plot	small piece of land for growing things on.
dig	break up and move earth with your hands or a machine
gravel	small stones, used to make a surface for paths, roads
currant row	a line of plants that have small fruits
lock	To close something using a key

rhyme	when words end with the same sound.
rhythm	a repeated sound in music, poems, etc.
a novel	a long written story in which the characters and events are usually imaginary
a poet	is someone who writes poems
poetry	is a form of writing
a poem	is a piece of writing often arranged in lines that rhyme

## Language notes

<b>1 – put away</b> يضع الشيء في مكانه <b># put off</b> يؤجل <b># put out</b> يطفىء ♣ Put your books away. ♣ Don't put off today's work until tomorrow	
<b>2- curreant</b> عنب مجفف	<b>- current</b> (ماء – هواء – كهرباء) جار/حالي /تدفق تيار
<b>3-Queue</b> طابور/يقف فى طابور لكى يفعل شى	<b>row</b> صف من الاشياء او الناس جنباً الى جنب
<b>4-feel (felt) + adj</b> يشعر ب <b>fall(fell-fallen)</b> يسقط/ يقع <b>Fill (filled)...with</b> يملأ ب <b>Fail (failed)</b> يفشل فى <b>Fail (failed)</b> يتوقف/يتعطل	→ my parents felt happy because I passed the exam → I fell off the ladder yesterday. → he filled the glass with water → he didn't study hard , so he failed the exam → The machine failed around four pm.
<b>5- quiet</b> هادئ	<b># quite + صفة</b> (الى حد ما) <b># quit</b> يغادر – يهجر (يزوغ)
<b>6-everyday (adj)</b> يومي (صفة) + اسم	<b>every day (adv)</b> كل يوم (ظرف)
The internet has become part of everyday life./	every day I walk to school
<b>7- improve</b> يحسن - يطور	<b>- prove</b> يثبت/يبرهن <b>- remove</b> يزيل <b>approve</b> يستحسن
<b>8-At the age of = when</b> فاعل <b>was + العمر</b>	// <b>In the age of</b> فى عصر
He won the championship at the age of 16. He won the championship when he was 16.	We live in the age of technology .
<b>9-cause</b> يسبب cause مصدر to مفعول cause of + اسم سبب/مسبب (يؤدى الى نتيجة) reason for + v ing / اسم سبب - مبرر - داع reason why + جملة كاملة	- What caused the fire? - The cold weather caused me to sleep early - What was the cause of the fire? - Can you give the reason for leaving ? - Is there a reason why you can't come?
<b>10-roll</b> يدحرج/يكور	He rolled his shoulders back.
<b>role</b> دور	Every member of the team has a vital role to play.
<b>Rule</b> قاعدة/يحكم	We all have to stick to the rules
<b>11-hard (adj.)</b> مجتهد/صعب/صلب <b>hard (adv.)</b> بجدة/بشدة/بغزارة/بعنف <b>hardly (adv.)</b> بالكاد/بالصعوبة It's very dark in this room. I can hardly see.	No one passed the exam. It was hard. Rana studies hard to get high marks There is hardly any water in the glass.
<b>12-kidnap</b> يختطف شخص <b>Hijack</b> يختطف طائرة/اتوبيس/سفينة	The thief kidnapped the woman and killed her The gang hijacked the plane to get a lot of money -
<b>13- alive</b> على قيد الحياة	<b>- Life</b> الحياة <b>- Live</b> يعيش <b>- Lively</b> نشيط
<b>14-dead</b> ميت	<b>- death</b> الموت <b>- die</b> يموت <b>- deadly</b> مميت
<b>15- later</b> فيما بعد	<b>♣ latter</b> ثانى او اخر
♣ she later worked for an organization. She offered me more money or a car and I chose the latter	
<b>16- make + مفعول + صفة او مصدر الفعل</b> يجعل	
Her success made us happy. /	- The policeman made the tourist pay a fine

**17-favour** معروف-جميل # **favourite** مفضل # **favoured** موهوب # **Favourable** مفرح -

Can you do me a favour?

Football is my favourite sport?

He is favoured at singing.

She heard favourable news, she must be happy.

## Reading

### Lesson 1

## Biography about( Robert Louis Stevenson)

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Scotland in 1850 and died 44 years later in Samoa, a small island in the South Pacific. He was not always well because the weather in Edinburgh was too cold for him. When he was a child he couldn't always go to school. He studied to become a lawyer at Edinburgh University, but he always wanted to write. At the age of 21 he decided to become a full-time writer.

He often travelled to warmer places to try to improve his health. For a while he lived in France and this was where he met his wife, Fanny. She was from the United States, so Stevenson also travelled to America with her.

Although he is best known for his novels, like Kidnapped and Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, Stevenson also wrote many poems and travel books. His first successful novel was Treasure Island – an adventure story about pirates. His books are still very popular today and many of them have been made into films

## The Gardener

The gardener does not love to talk.  
He makes me keep the gravel walk;  
And when he puts his tools away,  
He locks the door and takes the key.

Away behind the currant row,  
Where no one else but cook may go,  
Far in the plots, I see him dig,  
Old and serious, brown and big.

He digs the flowers, green, red, and blue,  
Nor wishes to be spoken to.  
He digs the flowers and cuts the hay,  
And never seems to want to play.

### Lesson 3

## Bed in Summer

In winter I get up at night  
And dress by yellow candlelight.  
In summer quite the other way,  
I have to go to bed by day.  
I have to go to bed and see  
The birds still hopping on the tree,  
Or hear the grown-up people's feet  
Still going past me in the street.  
And does it not seem hard to you,  
When all the sky is clear and blue,  
And I should like so much to play,  
To have to go to bed by day?

Khaled, 4:04 PM

The words Stevenson has used very clearly describe the situations he's writing about and I really like that. I also think the poem's subject is very interesting because everyone feels differently in different seasons. In my opinion, poets should write about everyday life. However, I think the second verse is too long and its rhythm is too slow.

Hamid, 5:36 PM

I love the language in the poem, especially the way Stevenson describes the light at different times of day. I also think the second verse is great because the rhymes in it are so clever. However, in my opinion, the poem's subject is quite boring because going to bed and getting up aren't very interesting activities. I think poets should write about more exciting things.



## Lesson 4

My favourite poem is Bed in Summer because it describes how I felt when I was young. In the Summer I had to go to bed when it was light and I hated it, like the author I wanted to be outside playing and I didn't think it was fair that everyone else was outside having fun.

It's a good length for a poem, only three verses and I like the fact that the words rhyme. I don't like poems which don't rhyme. the first two lines rhyme, "night" and "light" and then the next two lines rhyme "way" and "day". This makes it easy to say and easy to remember.

Robert Louis Stevenson was ill when he was a child and he stayed in bed a lot that's why I think he wrote this poem.

## تدريبات علي الكلمات

## Exercises on Vocabulary

## 1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1. Children love ..... in the sand on the beach.  
a. dogging      b. knocking      c. drilling      d. digging
2. In winter, farmers sometimes give their sheep ..... to eat.  
a. meat      b. hay      c. fruits      d. pizza
3. we spent much time in the street as he.....the door and lost the keys.  
a. looked      b. locked      c. lacked      d. leaked
4. Gold, silver and money hidden in a place.....  
a - pleasure      b - treasure      c - pressure      d - measure
5. My grandfather always has lots of carrots from his vegetable.....  
a - blog      b - spot      c - block      d - plot
6. A .....row is a line of plants that have small fruits.  
a - current      b - currant      c - carrot      d - curl
7. ....is small stones , used to make a surface for paths , roads , etc.  
a - Marvel      b - Gravel      c - Bravery      d - Rock
8. Stevenson is best known for his .....like kidnapped and treasure island.  
a - poems      b - poetry      c - plays      d - novels
9. A .....is someone who writes poems -.  
a - journalist      b - poet      c - novelist      d - playwright
- 10-on her .....home, Heba met her friends yesterday.  
a-road      b-street      c-away      d-way
- 11-can you.....me a favour , please?  
a-give      b-make      c-do      d-send
- 12-my mother was very angry that I didn't put my clothes.....when I took them off.  
a-on      b-away      c-down      d-out
- 13-It is strictly against the .....for athletes to take drugs.  
a-roles      b-rules      c-rolls      d-roads
14. The light was off, he used a .....to see.  
a - candle      b - bulb      c - glasses      d - wire
15. People were waiting in a .....to book their tickets.  
a - clue      b - row      c - blow      d - queue
- 16-I don't like this music. It doesn't have any.....  
a-verse      b-rhyme      c-rhythm      d-poem
17. The poem's subject is .....boring.  
a - quit      b - quite      c - quiet      d - quick
18. For homework, we have to write the first .....of the poem.  
a - poets      b - poetry      c - verse      d - chapter
19. It is .....to give the twins the same pocket money .

- a – fair                      b – far                      c – fare                      d – unfair
- 20- Novels, poems and plays are different forms of.....
- a – literacy                      b – literary                      c – literature                      d – illiteracy
- 21- I intend to stay with my aunt in the countryside for.....
- a – while                      b – whilst                      c – during                      d – a while
- 22- can you.....on your left leg like me?
- a – hope                      b – hop                      c – please                      d – dig
- 23- I warned my little son not to mix .....bad friends.
- a – by                      b – to                      c – of                      d – with
- 24- The teacher made the pupils..... homework again.
- a – do                      b – to do                      c – does                      d – did
- 25- The ..... is the person who looks after plants in a garden
- a – partner                      b – gardener                      c – porter                      d – lawyer
- 26- A daughter of a rich man was ..... for money
- a – lost                      b – stole                      c – hijacked                      d – kidnapped
- 27- When she saw the snake on the wall, she.....frightened.
- a – fell                      b – felt                      c – filled                      d – failed
- 28- It seems .....to do all this work alone. I need your help.
- a – easiness                      b – easily                      c – hard                      d – hardly
- 29- Salah is popular.....millions of people all over the world.
- a – with                      b – to                      c – for                      d – as
- 30- He expresses his idea.....
- a – clear                      b – clarity                      c – clearness                      d – clearly
- 31- Did you have any ..... finding your way to the new school?
- a – trouble                      b – terrible                      c – trip                      d – tribe
- 32- My health finally began to ..... when I changed to a less stressful job
- a – approve                      b – improve                      c – prove                      d – remove
- 33- I've read one of her books, but I can't remember the .....
- a – dress                      b – address                      c – headline                      d – title
- 34- A.....a long written story in which the characters and events are usually imaginary
- a – hay                      b – verse                      c – line                      d – novel

## Grammar

### Verbs

### الافعال

#### ادأفعال يأتى بعدها to + inf.

agree	يوافق	want	يريد
choose	يختار	refuse	يرفض
decide	يقرر	offer	يعرض
expect	يتوقع	plan	يخطط
hope	يأمل	promise	يعد
learn	يتعلم	Would like	يود

Ex: Everyone agreed to meet at the airport.

Ali has decided to study science at university.

I expect to finish my homework later this evening.

They hope to get a job they enjoy doing.

## ٢- أفعال يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف له ing

keep	يحافظ	finish	ينهي
avoid	يتجنب	practise	يمارس
dislike	يكره	suggest	يقترح
enjoy	يستمتع	deny	ينكر
admit	يعترف ب	spend	يقضى
mind	يمنع	recommend	يوصى

Ex: He admitted borrowing my pen without asking me.  
 he enjoys playing with her grandchildren..  
 He dislikes sleeping during the day.

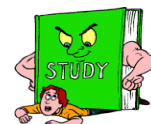
## ٣- أفعال يأتي بعدها to + inf. أو فعل مضاف له ing بدون اختلاف في المعنى

Begin = start	يبدأ	continue	يستمر
like /love	يحب	prefer	يفضل

Ex: my brother began to work / working as a teacher 5 years ago.  
 We like to watch / watching tennis.

## إذا استخدمنا would قبل الأفعال (like /love/prefer) فإنه يأتي بعدها to + inf.

Ex: I'd like to finish my work early today.  
 I'd prefer to drink coffee.  
 I'd love to go for a swim this evening.



## ٤ - أفعال يأتي بعدها (to+ inf) أو (v.+ing) مع وجود إختلاف فى المعنى

هذه الأفعال إذا جاء بعدها (Gerund) تدل على ان الحدث قد انتهى أما إذا جاء بعدها (to +inf) فتدل على ان الحدث لم يتم بعد

remember + (to + inf.)	يتذكر أن يفعل شيئاً ما ثم يفعله
remember + (v. + ing)	يتذكر أنه قد فعل شيئاً ما فى الماضى
Ex- When I was young, I <u>remember visiting</u> my grandmother every week I love my grandmother. I <u>remember to visit</u> her every week.	
stop + (to + inf.)	يتوقف لغرض (لكى يفعل شيء ما)
stop + (v. + ing)	يتوقف عن فعل شيء لفترة قصيرة أو بصفة دائمة
Ex- He <u>stopped to listen</u> to music = .He stopped what he was doing to listen to music. He <u>stopped listening</u> to music. = He didn't listen to music any more.	
forget + (to + inf.)	ينسى أن يفعل شيء ما (أى لم يفعل الشيء)
forget + (v. + ing)	ينسى أنه فعل شيء ما (أى أنه فعل الشيء)
He <u>forgot to lock</u> the door = .He didn't lock it. He <u>forgot locking</u> the door. = He locked it but couldn't remember.	
try + (to + inf.)	يحاول (يبدل مجهود لكى يفعل شيء ما) لا يصل
try + (v. + ing)	يجرب شيء ما ، وسيرى ما سوف يحدث
I <u>tried to buy</u> some medicine, but the chemist was closed. I had a headache, so I <u>tried taking</u> some medicine.	
regret + (to + inf.)	يأسف أنه مضطر أن يفعل شيء ما او يقول خبر غير سار
regret + (v. + ing)	يندم على شيء فعله فى الماضى



**Ex- He regretted to tell** you the bad news = He was sorry that it was necessary to tell you the bad news  
**He regretted selling** his car. = He was sorry that he had to sell it.

### ٥ - استخدام v + ing بعد to في هذه التعبيرات

take to	يعتاد علي	object to	يعترض
be used to	معتاد	look forward to	يتطلع إلى
be accustomed to	معتاد	due to	بسبب
get used to	يعتاد علي	in addition to	بالإضافة إلى
owing to	بسبب	thanks to	بفضل

Ex: He is used to getting up early.

→ He took to drinking.

→ I look forward to / am used to spending the holidays in Sharm.

### ٦ - استخدام فعل مضاف له ing بعد هذه التعبيرات

be busy	مشغول	Be worth	يستحق
have difficulty (in)	يجد صعوبة في	How / what about	ما رأيك في
It's no good = It's no use	لا فائدة من	It's a waste of time	مضيعة للوقت
Can't stand	لا يحتمل	Feel like	يود / يريد

→ It's no good / no use wasting time.

→ I feel like / can't help eating sweets

→ How about looking at that festival for our project?.

### Exercises

- I expect ..... my driving test when I take it next year.  
 a- pass                      b- to pass                      c- passing                      d- to passing
- I really ..... to very loud music in public places.  
 a) disagree                      b) argue                      c) can't stand                      d) object
- My friend suggested ..... for a picnic in the park.  
 a) go                      b) to go                      c) going                      d) goes
- We're planning ..... to Europe for our holiday next year.  
 a) flying                      b) to fly                      c) fly                      d) to flying
- Thousands of people enjoy ..... at the sculptures  
 a) looking                      b) look                      c) to look                      d) looks
- I remember ..... a TV programme about this topic  
 a) watch                      b) to watch                      c) watching                      d) watches
- I really want ..... one of these festivals  
 a) seeing                      b) see                      c) sees                      d) to see
- I'll suggest ..... to Sham El Nessim festival in Egypt next year  
 a) going                      b) to go                      c) goes                      d) go
- When the children stopped ....., everyone clapped.  
 a- to sing                      b-sing                      c- to singing                      d-singing
- They expect thousands of people..... Sapporo for the Snow Festival  
 a-visit                      b-would visit                      c-to visit                      d-visiting
- my teacher promised.....me.  
 a-visit                      b-would visit                      c-to visit                      d-visiting
- My parents suggested ..... to the theatre.  
 a) going                      b) to go                      c) goes                      d) go
- I really want ..... to Hong Kong for the Chinese New Year.  
 a) go                      b) to go                      c) going                      d) to going
- I've arranged ..... to the theatre with my family.  
 a) go                      b) to go                      c) going                      d) to going
- I'm looking forward.....to a good university.

- a) go                                      b) to go                                      c) going                                      d) to going
- 16-he admitted.....that mistake.
- a-making                                      b-make                                      c-made                                      d-to make
- 17-I stopped.....a newspaper. I stopped in order to do that.
- a-buying                                      b-to buy                                      c-be bought                                      d-buy
- 18-It's no good.....time.
- a-wasting                                      b-to waste                                      c-waste                                      d-wasted
- 19-I can't help .....sweets.
- a-eat                                      b-eating                                      c-to eat                                      d-eats
- 20-I am used to.....the holidays in sharm.
- a-spend                                      b-spent                                      c-spending                                      d-spends
- 21-I regret.....to the cinema. it was not a very good film.
- a-to go                                      b-to be gone                                      c-gone                                      d-going
- 22- How about .....at that festival for our project?
- a-look                                      b-to look                                      c-looking                                      d-looked
- 23-If I were you, I'd avoid.....into the city during the festival.
- a-travel                                      b-to travel                                      c-travels                                      d-travelling
- 24-Their teacher is used to ..... students with their homework
- a-helps                                      b-helping                                      c-help                                      d-be helping
- 25-On my first day at school, I remember ..... into the classroom and seeing my teacher.
- a-to go                                      b-to going                                      c-gone                                      d-going
- 26-If you can't remember an English word, try.....it up in the dictionary
- a-look                                      b-looks                                      c-to look                                      d-looking
- 27-I tried ..... some medicine, but the chemist was closed
- a- to buy                                      b- buying                                      c- to buying                                      d-buy
- 28- I had a headache , so I tried .....some medicine.
- a- to take                                      b- taking                                      c- to talking                                      d- takes
- 29- He found the film quite frightening, so he stopped ..... it.
- a to watch                                      b watched                                      c watch                                      d watching
- 30 We don't have any bread because Ali forgot..... some from the baker's.
- a buying                                      b to buy                                      c buy                                      d to buying
- 31 It was strange in England because we were not used to .....people cars on the left.
- a drive                                      b drove                                      c to drive                                      d driving
- 32- Shaimaa stopped .....children's books when she went to secondary school.
- a reading                                      b to read                                      c read                                      d to reading
- 33- Do you remember..... at that hotel? It was very comfortable.
- a staying                                      b to stay                                      c to staying                                      d stay
- 34- Maya admitted .....a mistake and said, "Sorry."
- a making                                      b to make                                      c make                                      d with making
- 35- I regret..... that book. It's not very good.
- a to buy                                      b buying                                      c buy                                      d to buying
- 36 On my way to school, my father stopped..... a newspaper.
- a to buy                                      b buying                                      c buy                                      d bought
- 37 Karim admitted..... the plate and said he was sorry.
- a breaking                                      b to break                                      c to breaking                                      d break
- 38- I regret..... that we can't go to the science museum next week. There are no more tickets.
- a saying                                      b said                                      c to say                                      d have said
- 39I regret ..... my lessons. I got really bad marks.
- a) to neglecting                      b) to neglect                      c) neglecting                      d) neglects
- 40.I regret ..... that you have failed your exams.
- a) to telling                      b) to tell                      c) telling                      d) told
41. I'm sorry. I forgot ..... the light off before going to bed.
- a. had turned                      b. to turn                      c. turning                      d. to be turned
- 42- I tried.....my computer. But I couldn't
- a-fixing                      b-fixed                      c-to fix                      d-to fixing
- 43.Suddenly everyone stopped ..... There was silence.
- a) talk                      b) talking                      c) to talk                      d) talked
- 44.I tried ..... him, but he had already left.
- a) stopping                      b) stopped                      c) stop                      d) to stop

- 45-I regret ..... you that Nabil will not be joining the team. I know you wanted him with us.  
a) telling                      b) to tell                      c) have told                      d) am telling
- 46-I forgot ..... my friend last week. I should have done this.  
a) phoned                      b) to phone                      c) to phoning                      d) phone

4-Complete the following with a word in each space

Robert Louis Stevenson was (1)..... in Scotland in 1850 and died 44 years later in Samoa, a small island in the South Pacific. Although he is best (2)..... for his novels (3)..... kidnapped and Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Stevenson also wrote (4)..... poems and travel books. His first successful novel (5)..... Treasure Island- an adventure story (6).....pirates

I love the language (1)..... the poem, especially the way Stevenson describes the light at different times of (2)..... I also think the second verse (3)..... great because the rhymes in it are so clever. However, in my (4)....., the poem's subject is (5)..... boring because going to bed and getting up aren't very interesting activities. I think poets should write about (6).....exciting things

Last year, we learnt about pollution at school, so in the summer I decided to 1)..... on a volunteering holiday 2)..... my friends. We had to clean 3)..... beaches along the north coast. There 4)..... a lot of plastic rubbish like water bottles and plates in the sand. We worked in teams, and each team cleaned a different part 5)..... the beach. We were careful not to damage 6)..... shells or wildlife

Next week, our school 1) ..... holding a special event to help students to 2) .....what to do after their exams. In the morning, we're 3) ..... to watch videos about career choices and listen to speeches by people with different jobs. I think we 4) ..... be able to ask questions, but I'm not certain. In the afternoon, we're going 5) ..... work in groups and do some more research about the jobs we 6) ..... interested in.

Translation

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1- poetry is known to be the language of feelings. it addresses our emotions and takes us to worlds of beauty and affection

2- Science fiction is usually a serious attempt to write about how life will be like in the future or in another world



3- The Egyptian women play an effective role in all aspects of life and contribute greatly to the advancement of their country

4- Wedding ceremonies are important occasions in every country. Wedding traditions differ from one country to another.

5- Science has rendered valuable services to humanity. Man has been able to reach the moon after his the space conquest

6- Festivals create an atmosphere of friendship as they teach us to forget our enmity and embrace one another in a bond of love.

#### (B) Translate only into English:

١- إن قراءة الأدب العالى تجعل القارئ ملماً بثقافات عديدة تفيد في الحياة

٢- من الصعب التنفس على ارتفاع كبير من سطح البحر بسبب انخفاض كمية الأكسجين

٣- يستخدم الكثير من الناس بطاقات الائتمان لشراء السلع والخدمات لأنها أكثر أمناً وأكثر راحة

٤- يعتقد بعض العلماء أن الطعام المعدل وراثياً هو الحل الوحيد لمشكلة نقص الغذاء في الدول النامية.

٥- ينبغي على المصريين شراء المنتجات المحلية الصنع لكي تقلل الواردات وترفع مستوى المعيشة

٦- توسع قصص الخيال العلمي المدارك كما أنها تجدد المعلومات وتثري المعرفة.

**1. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.**

- Dalia didn't have ..... friends when she started at her new school.  
a) the                      b) some                      c) a                      d) any
- In Egypt, students in primary school have to wear ..... uniform.  
a) the                      b) a                      c) an                      d) no article
- The teacher gave us ..... homework for the next lesson.  
a) a                      b) many                      c) some                      d) any
- What do you intend to study when you join the university? - I ..... engineering.  
a) will study                      b) am going to study                      c) study                      d) would study
- Why ..... you volunteer at the new youth club next summer?  
a) don't                      b) didn't                      c) do                      d) did
- Did you ..... your arm yesterday?  
a) broke                      b) break                      c) breaking                      d) broken
- We should ..... money to charities to help the poor.  
a) donate                      b) steal                      c) take                      d) refuse
- The beach was really . ...., so we couldn't find a place to sit.  
a) beautiful                      b) exotic                      c) crowded                      d) isolated

**2. Fill in the gaps with one word.**

Next week, our school (1) ..... holding a special event to help students to (2) ..... what to do after their exams. In the morning, we're (3) ..... to watch videos about career choices and listen to speeches by people with different jobs. I think we (4) ..... be able to ask questions, but I'm not certain. In the afternoon, we're going (5) ..... work in groups and do some more research about the jobs we (6) ..... interested in.

**3. Translate the following into Arabic.**

- Ecotourism aims at providing holidays to places which are endangered and isolated.

.....

.....

- Try to avoid mixing with bad friends who have bad habits.

.....

.....

**4. Translate the following into English.**

١- ذهبنا الى الشاطئ في نهاية الاسبوع الماضي واستمتعنا بالسباحة في البحر

.....

.....

٢- هل سبق لك ان قضيت اجازة الصيف مع اصدقائك خارج القاهرة ؟

.....

.....

**5. Read the following passage, then answer the questions:**

## Cyberbullying

The word **cyberbullying** refers to bullying on the internet or on a smartphone. Most teenagers have experienced some kind of cyberbullying, and it affects both girls and boys. One problem is getting offensive messages on social media, in texts or emails. Another problem is when bullies post personal information or pictures of someone. Sometimes it can be anonymous, and that means the victims don't know who is attacking them, which can be very stressful.

Teenagers need to know that they can talk to an adult about what is happening. It's important to report bullies on websites and the police can also help. Any kind of bullying can have serious consequences, so most schools have systems to deal with cyberbullying. It is very important to report any problems and help everyone to stay safe

**A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d**

## 1. Cyberbullying affects .....

- a) boys.                      b) girls.                      c) boys and girls.**

**2. Most teenagers have to .....**

- a) talk to adults about cyberbullying.** **b) have been bullies.**

**c) experience cyberbullying.**

### 3. Cyberbullying is not .....

- a) unusual.                      b) anonymous.                      c) a problem.

#### 4. Who needs to be safe online?

- a) friends                  b) adults                  c) everyone

**b. Answer the following questions:**

### 5. What are the best ways of staying safe online?

## 6. What can you do if you discover someone you know is a cyberbully?

## 7. Why do some people become bullies?

**6 -Choose one of the two topics. Write about 150 words on the topic.**

**1. Write about the advantages and disadvantages of living in a place which is a popular tourist destination. Include your opinion on whether it is a good or bad thing.**

**2. Write about a place you would like to visit on holiday. Include reasons why you want to go there, what you would do there and what time of year you would like to go.**



**1. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.**

1. Have you finished ..... your room yet?  
a) to clean                      b) cleaning                      c) clean                      d) cleaned
2. I forgot ..... my calculator to school.  
a) bring                      b) bringing                      c) brought                      d) to bring
3. Basel offered ..... me with my homework.  
a) helped                      b) helping                      c) to help                      d) help
4. Egyptian cotton clothes ..... all over the world.  
a) are selling                      b) sell                      c) are sold                      d) sold
5. The ..... is the natural world around us.  
a) atmosphere                      b) environment                      c) location                      d) situation
6. I have a new ..... on my smartphone which helps me practise foreign languages.  
a) hack                      b) app                      c) connection                      d) scam
7. A person who writes poetry is called a .....  
a) journalist                      b) novelist                      c) poem                      d) poet
8. A novel usually tells a ..... story.  
a) long                      b) true                      c) travel                      d) historical

**2. Fill in the gaps with one word.**

I am always careful when I (1) ..... my shopping online. I use a different password for each site, and my passwords (2) ..... usually quite complicated. This is because I (3) ..... a bad experience once when I (4) ..... buying a pair of shoes online. I got a strange email from the website and I (5) ..... know what to do with it. In the end, I opened the email and my computer turned off and on again. Some criminals (6) ..... attacking my computer.

**3. Translate the following into Arabic.**

1. The internet of things (IOT) is developing very fast in a lot of fields.

.....  
.....

2. I'm going to buy some new clothes for the party next weekend..

.....  
.....

**4. Translate the following into English.**

١- اضطررت ان اعيد واجب الانجليزية لانى اجبت على سؤال بطريقة خاطئة

.....  
.....

٢- سوف يستعمل الفندق الجديد مواد وطاقة امنة على البيئة

.....  
.....

**5. Read the following passage, then answer the questions:**

## Tourist or Traveller?

Some people say that a tourist visits the sights, but a traveller talks to the local people. This is because different people want different experiences when they go on holiday.

Some tourists prefer food which is familiar to them and so they often look for famous fast food restaurants, or food from their own country. They want to see the famous museums, monuments and beaches, and they will usually speak in their own language when they go abroad.

On the other hand, travellers will usually learn a few phrases in the local language, and they want to eat in typical cafés and restaurants. Sometimes they will look for places to visit that are less famous because they enjoy finding something a little different.

Today both travellers and tourists are learning about their impact on the environment. It seems that whatever type of traveller you are, it's always good to respect the places you visit so that other people can enjoy them, too.

**A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d**

## 1. Why do travellers go to foreign countries?

- a) To see the sights.      b) To meet new people.      c) To take photographs.

**2. Tourists do not usually .....**

- a) speak English.      b) go to local restaurants.      c) visit famous monuments.**

### 3. Travellers try to .....

- a) speak the local language. b) eat at fast food restaurants. c) go to famous beaches.**

4. These days, tourists and travellers both .....

- a) visit famous monuments. b) reduce their impact on the environment.**

- c) eat at local restaurants.**

**b. Answer the following questions:**

**5. What type of damage can tourism cause? Why is it important not to damage the places we visit?**

**6. Which type of visitor do you think you are most similar to? Why?**

**7. Do you think that travelling to different countries changes how you see the world? Why? / Why not?**

**6 -Choose one of the two topics. Write about 150 words on the topic.**

**1. Write a biography of someone you admire. It can be someone you know or a famous person. Explain what the person has achieved and why you admire him/her.**

**2. Write an autobiography describing your life so far. Include your interests and experiences, and say what you hope to do in the future.**

**1. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.**

1. .... your parents usually donate blood? - Yes, they always do so.  
a) Do                      b) Did                      c) Why                      d) When
2. When Aya visited me I ..... my room. So, she offered to help me.  
a) decorate              b) was decorating      c) am decorating              d) decorating
3. I remember ..... that young men last summer when I was in Sharm El Sheikh.  
a) to see                  b) see                      c) seeing                      d) had seen
4. Sorrowfully, my uncle has been ill ..... he was a young man.  
a) for                      b) when                      c) ago                      d) since
5. The tennis player is ..... for doing a lot of voluntary work.  
a) admired              b) not respected              c) interested              d) disliked
6. The Galapagos Islands in Ecuador are famous for the ..... animals such as the turtles which live there.  
a) unknown              b) unique                      c) wild                      d) huge
7. The police ..... the young man of stealing the money.  
a) excused              b) thanked                      c) accused                      d) rewarded
8. It is taken for ..... that bullying is a bad behaviour which we all must change.  
a) granted              b) refusal                      c) denial                      d) decided

**2. Fill in the gaps with one word.**

Last year, we learnt about pollution at school, so in the summer I decided to (1)..... on a volunteering holiday (2)..... my friends. We had to clean (3)..... beaches along the north coast. There (4)..... a lot of plastic rubbish like water bottles and plates in the sand. We worked in teams, and each team cleaned a different part (5)..... the beach. We were careful not to damage (6)..... shells or wildlife.

**3. Translate the following into Arabic.**

1. I remember playing that card game when I was a child

.....  
.....

2. Which do you prefer: reading a poem or a short story?

.....  
.....

**4. Translate the following into English.**

- ١- ولد لويس ستيفنسن فى اسكتلندا فى عام ١٨٥٠ ومات عن عمر يناهز ٤٤ عاما

.....  
.....

- ٢- لقد انتهيت نوا من تناول الغداء وسوف اتصل بك فى خلال عشر دقائق.

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